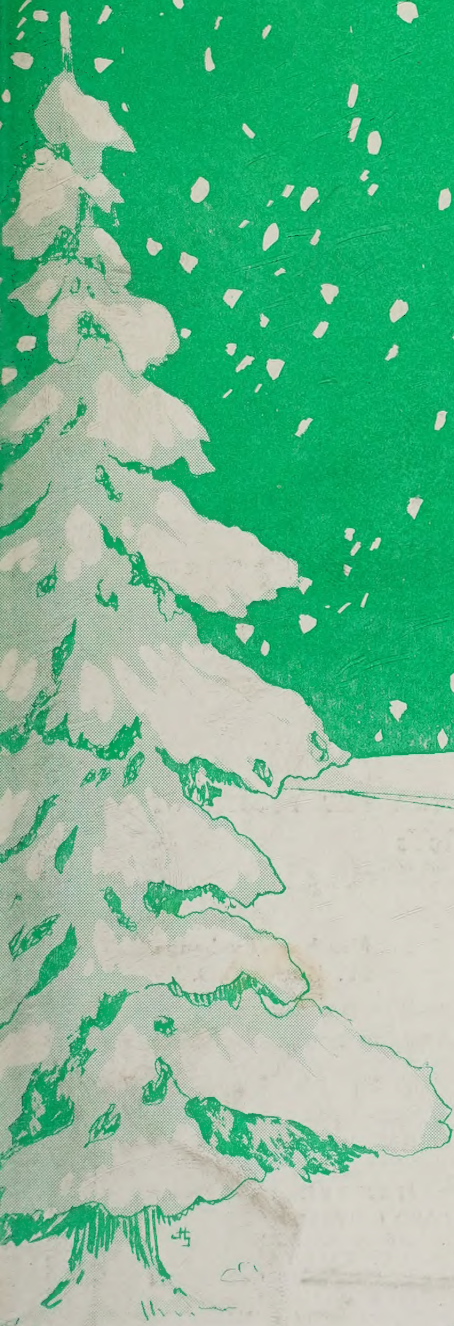


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A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.



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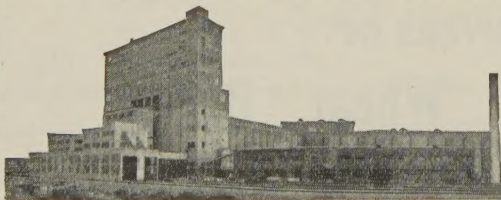
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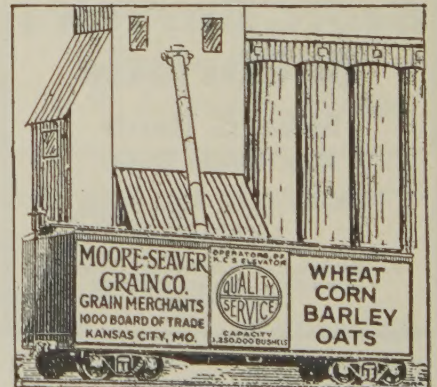
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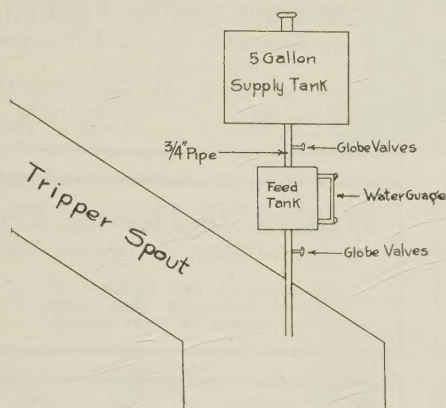
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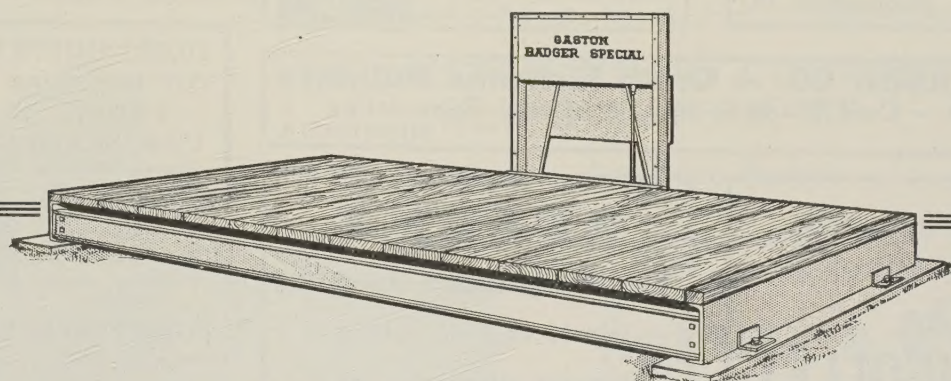
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Twin City Exterminating Co., 2399 Univer-
sity Ave., W., St. Paul, Minn.
Ansul Chemical Co., Modesto, California.



THE Badger Special line of Self Contained Motor Truck Scales weigh with the same fine accuracy and sensibility as its big NO-TWIST Brother.

They are designed for use where circumstances do not warrant the expense of a permanent full pit pattern motor truck scale.

Capacities in suitable platform sizes from 6 to 15 tons. Guaranteed to pass all official tests and inspections.

Write for bulletin describing this new economy scale.

THE GASTON SCALE CO.

Beloit, Wis.

In business 90 years. Not a part of any scale combine.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

CHALMERS & BORTON

620 Pioneer Trust Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO.
Engineers — Constructors
 Grain Elevators — Feed Mills — Warehouses
Ask for Quotations on Your Work

Industrial Engineering & Construction Co. Contracting Engineers

621 Reliance Building KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
 Grain Elevators Flour Mills Cold Storage Plants
 Feed Plants Warehouses Industrial Buildings

Geo. W. Quick & Sons

Tiskilwa - - - Illinois
 Designers and Builders
 Concrete Grain Elevators
Waterproof Pits a Specialty

CRAMER ELEVATORS

are preferred elevators because each is designed and built to fit the individual needs of the owners.
 W. H. Cramer Construction Co.
 North Platte, Nebr.
Plans and Specifications Furnished

YOUNGLOVE ENGINEERING CO.

Grain Elevators, Transfer Houses,
 Feed Plants
 Wood or Fireproof Construction
 418 Iowa Bldg. Box 1172
 Sioux City, Iowa Fargo, N. Dak.

A. F. Roberts Construction Co.

Sabetha, Kansas
ERECTS
 Elevators
 Corn Mills
 Warehouses
FURNISHES Plans
 Estimates
 Machinery

ROCHELLE & ROCHELLE

Designers and Builders of
GOOD ELEVATORS
 Let us furnish your machinery
 AMARILLO, TEXAS

Western Engineering Co.

713 Cooper Bldg. Denver, Colo.
 Contractors and Builders of
 Grain Elevators that more
 than satisfy the most critical.

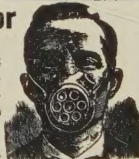
ORA LONG, Garden City, Kansas Builder of Better GRAIN ELEVATORS

D. G. EIKENBERRY

Builder of Concrete and/or Steel
 Elevators and Feed Mills.
Modern Grain Handling Machinery
 Box 146 Bloomington, Ill.

Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector, \$2.00
 Sent postpaid on receipt
 of price; or on trial to re-
 sponsible parties. Has auto-
 matic valve and fine sponge
H. S. COVER
 Box 404 South Bend, Ind.



Ryan Construction Co.

503 Keeline Bldg. OMAHA, NEBR.
Engineers & Contractors
 Grain Elevators - Feed Mills
 Industrial Buildings
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T. E. IBBERSON CO. — Grain Elevator Builders

Feed Mills — Coal Plants — Repairing and Remodeling
 MINNEAPOLIS MINNESOTA

*When in Minneapolis
 Stay at*

The NEW NICOLLET HOTEL

Opposite Tourist Bureau on
 Washington Avenue
 The Northwest's Finest Hotel.
 600 rooms with bath or
 connecting.

Every room an outside room.
 Largest and Finest Ballroom
 in the Northwest.

Rates:

59 Rooms at \$2.00 257 Rooms at \$3.50
 68 Rooms at \$2.50 41 Rooms at \$4.00
 84 Rooms at \$3.00 38 Rooms at \$5.00
 Suites and Special Rooms at \$6.00
 to \$9.00

MAIN DINING ROOM COFFEE SHOP

3 Blocks from both Depots, Re-
 tail Center and Wholesale Center.
W. B. CLARK, Mgr.

ZELNY Thermometer System

Protects Your Grain

Estimates cheerfully given.
 Write us for catalog No. 6.

Zelny Thermometer Co.

542 S. Dearborn St. Chicago, Ill.

You Can Sell Your Elevator

by advertising directly
 to people who want
 to buy, by using a

**Grain & Feed Journals
 Want Ad.**

10,000 SHIPPERS Are now using

**TYDEN
 CAR SEALS**
 Bearing shipper's
 name and con-
 secutive numbers

Prevent
CLAIM LOSSES
 Write for samples
 and prices.



INTERNATIONAL SEAL & LOCK CO.
 Railway Exchange Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Safety Sample Envelopes

for mailing samples of grain, feed
 and seed. Made of heavy kraft pa-
 per, strong and durable; size, 4½x7
 inches. Have a limited supply to sell
 at \$2.60 per hundred, or in lots of
 500, \$2.30 per hundred, f. o. b. Chi-
 cago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated

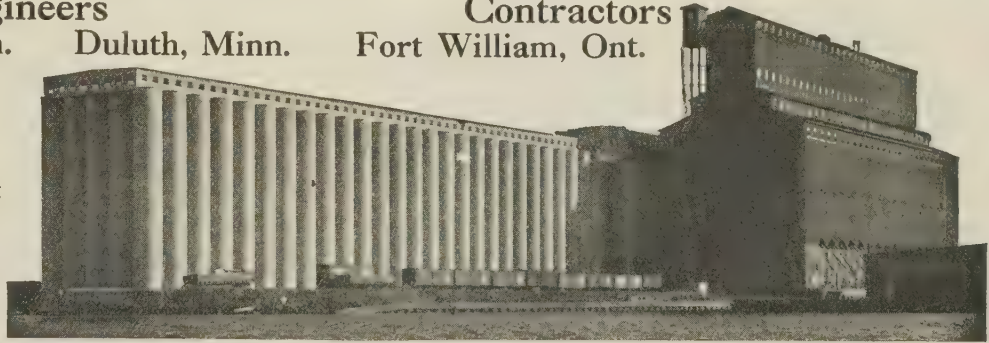
332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Marianao, Cuba.—Being out of the
 grain business now, we will discontinue
 your journal, which we always found
 the best administered and edited review
 in your line.—Fernandez Corredor y
 Cia. Lda.

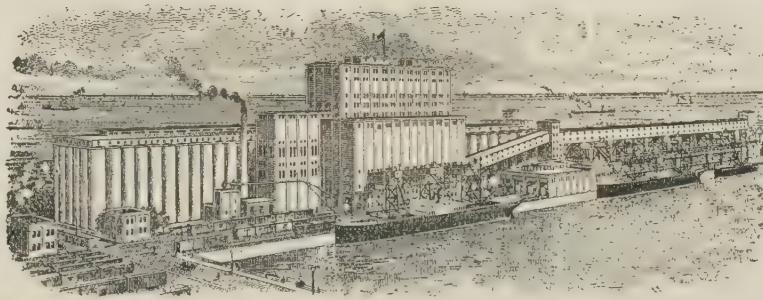
The Barnett and Record Co.

Engineers Contractors
Minneapolis, Minn. Duluth, Minn. Fort William, Ont.

Designed and Built
this 3,000,000 Bushel
Grain Storage Annex
to Great Northern
Elevator "S"
Superior, Wis.



Capacity
5,000,000
Bushels



Equipped with
Four Stewart
Link-Belt
Grain Car
Unloaders

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE

JAMES STEWART CORPORATION

ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

FISHER BUILDING—343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

W. R. SINKS,
PRESIDENT
Phone Harrison 8884

H. G. ONSTAD
VICE-PRES.—GEN'L MGR

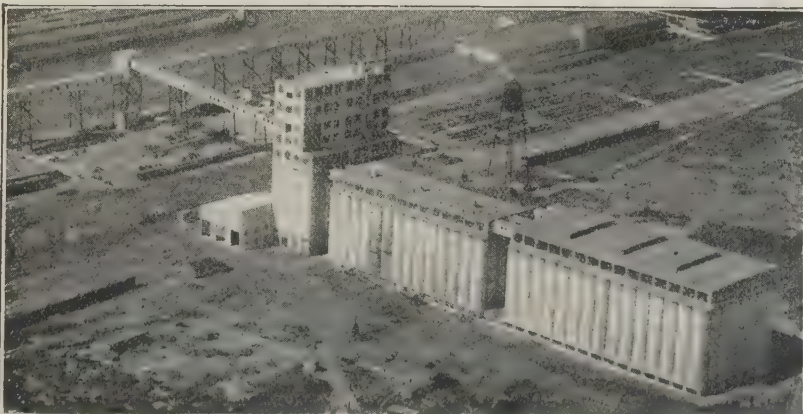
GALVESTON WHARF COMPANY'S NEW ELEVATOR "B"

Capacity 6,000,000 Bushels

This Elevator Designed and Construction
Supervised by

HORNER & WYATT

Consulting Engineers to the Grain Trade
470 Board of Trade Kansas City, Mo.

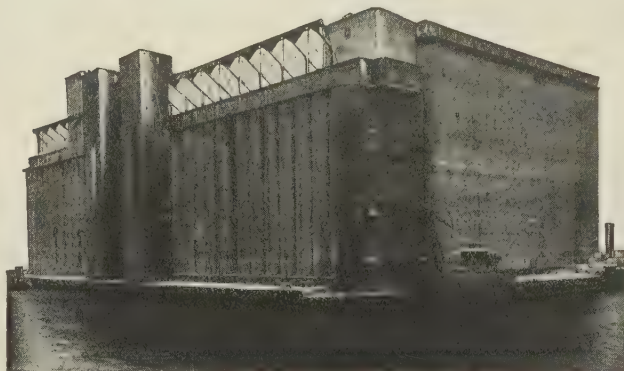


FOLWELL ENGINEERING CO.

Engineers—Constructors

333 No. Michigan Ave.
CHICAGO, ILL.

Addition of
2,500,000 Bushels to the
Port Commission Elevator
Houston, Texas



International Milling Co.

Buffalo, N. Y.

Capacity 5,000,000 Bushels

Designed and Built by Us in
Four Periods of Construction

Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co.

Grain Elevators, Flour and Feed Mills

600 Mutual Bldg.

Kansas City, Mo.



Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity
10,500,000 Bushels

John S. Metcalf Co.,

Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

105 W. Adams St., Chicago

460 St. Helen St., Montreal

837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

17 Dartmouth Street, London, England

PROTECT YOUR GRAIN

with an approved, efficient and economical insecticide through the use of **SUNCO WEEVIL KILLER** with our new, effective spraying process, reducing the cost of treating from 15% to 40%.

Manufactured by

Sunflower Chemical Co.

BOARD OF TRADE

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Elevator Boot

Ball Bearing, Low Intake, Non-chokeable, Automatic Takeups, 20" Diameter Pulley, Large Capacity.

Use Rubber Covered Cup Belt—It Pays

**WHITE ★ STAR ★
COMPANY**

Wichita, Kansas

Headquarters for
GOOD ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT



ELLIS DRIERS

Known the world over for reliability and perfection of product. Direct Heat—Indirect Heat—And Steam Heat. Also . . .

A complete line of Rotary Driers and Feeders for mill and feed plants.

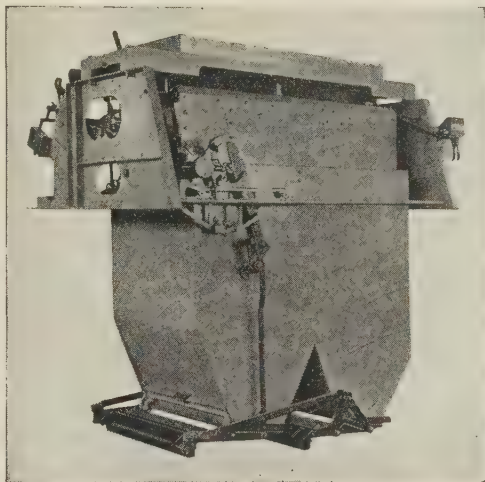
The Ellis Drier Co.

2444-56 N. Crawford Ave.
Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

Higher Speed In Loading and Unloading Cars

is now possible with the

RICHARDSON AUTOMATIC GRAIN SCALE



25 bushels per discharge

3000 bushels of oats per hour

4000 bushels of wheat per hour

Now it is possible to load or unload cars in less than half the former time.

In actual service, this scale has weighed 4500 bushels of OATS in one hour!

Requires less headroom, is faster, costs less, and has longer operating life than previous models!

EQUIP NOW FOR SPEED!

Write for prices and catalog 1219-B NOW

RICHARDSON SCALE COMPANY

Clifton, New Jersey

Omaha

New York

Chicago

Philadelphia

Minneapolis

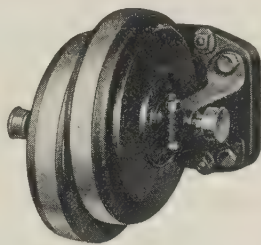
Boston

Wichita

Atlanta

Los Angeles

Agents for Canada, Messrs. Peacock Brothers Limited, Montreal



The Buhler Drive

DON'T JUNK

your old separator just because its eccentrics are shaking it apart. That 100% success, the Buhler Drive will save you hundreds of dollars. Take off your present eccentric shaft assembly; remove the eccentric shaft, eccentrics and connecting rods; then substitute a Buhler Drive.

You'll be amazed by what you see—a belt 1 inch wide will drive the shoe of the biggest machine.

Write for catalog GD125

S. HOWES CO., INC.,
INVINCIBLE GRAIN CLEANER CO.
SILVER CREEK, N. Y.

THE BEYL AUTOMATIC TAKEUP FOR ELEVATOR BOOTS

Patents Pending

A New Feature — One Adjustment



For centering Belt on Pulley turn the hand-wheel and lock in position.

Equipped with Self Aligning Roller Bearings.

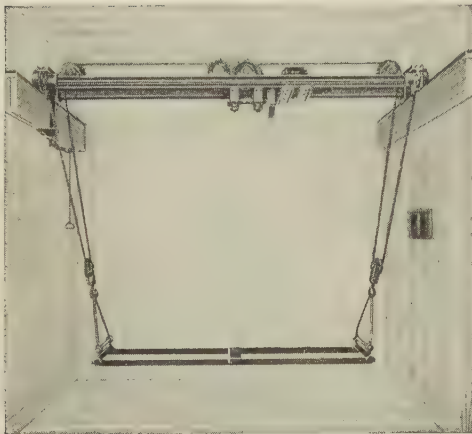
Manufactured by

LINK BELT SUPPLY CO.

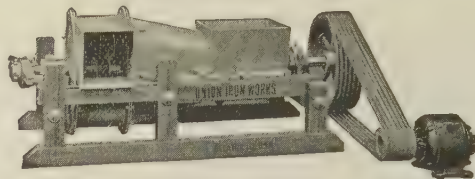
Minneapolis, Minn.

WESTERN

— GRAIN ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT —
EFFICIENT — STURDY — RELIABLE — MODERN



Overhead Electric Truck Dump



Western Pitless Sheller with Cog Belt Drive

A GOOD DRIVE FOR ANY MACHINE

SHELLERS AND CLEANERS
HYATT ROLLER BEARINGS
SPEED REDUCERS
WORM GEAR HEAD DRIVES

UNION IRON WORKS, Decatur, Ill.

Inland Transportation Insurance

*Do You Transport Stock
by Truck? or by Rail?*

All hazards of transportation
should be covered by in-
surance in the

MILL MUTUALS

Write your insurance company
or agency for particulars
or address

**MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION
BUREAU**

230 E. Ohio Street

Chicago, Illinois

1902 TRI-STATE MUTUAL 1931 GRAIN DEALERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LUVERNE, MINN.

We write Fire and Windstorm Insurance covering Grain Ele-
vators and contents, also Dwellings and Mercantile property.
(DIVIDENDS ANNUALLY FOR 28 YEARS)

E. A. Brown, Pres., Luverne, Minn. W. Z. Sharp, Treas., Sioux Falls, S. D.
W. J. Shanard, V. P., Bridgewater, S. D. E. H. Moreland, Sec., Luverne, Minn.

Duplicating Scale Ticket Book

A labor saving scale ticket book in which the buyer keeps a car-
bon copy of the entries made on every scale ticket issued, so al-
tered or spurious tickets
may be readily detected.

This book contains 200
leaves, 100 white bond,
machine perforated leaves
bearing 800 tickets of
form shown, interleaved
with 100 blank manila
sheets. Supplied with 4
sheets of No. 1 carbon
paper, size 8½x11 inches.
Order Form 62. Price,
\$1.60, f. o. b. Chicago.
Weight, 3 lbs.

Cash with order for twelve
books earns 10% discount.

Bought of _____ 19__	
Load of _____	
Price _____ per cwt.	Gross _____ lbs.
Price _____ per bu.	Tare _____ lbs.
Driver—On. Off.	Net _____ lbs.
	Net _____ bu.
	_____ Weigher.

One-fourth actual size.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Place Your Name

and business before the progressive grain ele-
vator men of the entire country by advertising
in the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated. It
reaches them twice each month.

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

KANSAS—Six elevators for sale. Address 67X9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

SOUTH CENTRAL IOWA—Line of six elevators for sale at a bargain. Good grain territory. O. A. Talbott, Keokuk, Iowa.

YOU MAY BE MISSING SOMETHING
AN ILLINOIS elevator company running a 3 line ad in one issue says: "We had 25 applications from that ad. Thank you."

SOUTH DAKOTA—15,000 bus. elevator for sale on G. N. Ry. One of four elevators in town. Good sidelines. Cheap for quick sale. 67Z4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

Some **SERVICE** to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. Kansas Dealer.

NORTH CENTRAL OHIO—17,000 bu. concrete and hollow tile elevator for sale; on Big Four R. R. Good trade in fertilizer, livestock, hay, coal and other sidelines. Good territory to draw from. Farmers Elevator Company, St. James, Ohio.

WANT ADS WORK WONDERS

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly **READ AND USE THEM.**

MINNESOTA cleaning and transfer elevator for sale; 130,000 bushels; three track scales; good cleaning machinery; electric power good condition. Excellent transit location; fine dairy territory. Bargain easy terms payment. Write 66B6, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Illinois.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE

Illinois—20,000 bushel elevator, lumber and coal yard, farm bureau and gasoline station for sale. In good town of 700 population. Lumber and oil station on private ground. Reason for selling, ill health. Write Ekstadt Lumber Co., Orion, Ill., for information.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, **USE** these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. **WE WILL** assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to **YOU**. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. **TRY IT.**

ELEVATORS FOR LEASE

EASTERN KANSAS—7,000 bushel elevator for lease. Buy grain, sell flour, feed, coal, hay. Small capital. Electric power, Frisco R. R. Address 67Z3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

EXPERIENCED GRAIN ELEVATOR managers and operators have 9,000 possible openings to apply for by making their want known through the "Situations Wanted" columns of **GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS.**

ELEVATORS WANTED

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

ELEVATOR BROKERS

ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATOR WANTED TO BUY OR LEASE

WANT TO BUY or Lease elevator in southwestern portion of hard wheat belt. Must be good grain point. Address 67Y8 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

MALT PLANT AND ELEVATOR

COLORADO Malt Plant, with elevator equipped for grain storage, for sale or rent. Fully equipped, ready to operate. Side tracks, kilns, steeping tanks, conveyors, steam heated. Public demanding light wines and beers. Unusual profits and opportunity for farsighted business man. Sacrifice estate. Colorado Malt & Barley Co., Longmont, Colo.

THE WANTED-FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of the Grain & Feed Journals is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employe, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

FEED MILL FOR SALE

ILLINOIS—An up-to-date Feed mill for sale with a modern residence adjoining. R. S. Freas, Milledgeville, Ill.

MANTORVILLE, MINN.—Feed mill for sale; new building; good machinery; good business. Sidney Hayward, Mantorville, Minn.

FLOUR MILL FOR SALE

KANSAS—For sale to settle an estate, 500 barrel concrete flour mill; 60,000 bus. concrete tanks; 50,000 bus. steel tank. Three iron-clad elevators within radius of 14 miles of mill. Write Colburn Bros. Co., McPherson, Kans.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

WHATEVER your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" columns of **GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**, Chicago. 9,800 grain men look to these columns twice each month for real opportunities.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books

Universal Grain Code.—Compiled especially for grain dealers and millers, to reduce telegraph tolls and to prevent expensive errors. Contains no ambiguities. Complete and up-to-date. 150 pages, 4½x7 ins. Paper bound, price 75c and postage. Order "Special Universal Grain Code."

Scale Ticket Copying Book.—Contains 600 original leaves and 600 duplicates. The leaves are machine perforated between tickets so they may be easily removed. Printed on bond paper, check bond, size 9½x11 inches, and supplied with 6 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Only one shelf-worn copy left. Form 73 "Special." Special price 75c. Weight 2½ lbs.

Memo of Agreement.—Grain contracts for contracting grain and seed from farmers; is extensively used by grain dealers to avoid taking chances with verbal contracts. Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are also on bond paper. Check bound, 50 sets to a book with two pieces of carbon paper. Order by name, special price 75 cents to close out.

Gold Bricks of Speculation, a study of speculation and its counterfeits and an expose of the methods of bucketshop and "Get-Rich-Quick" swindles. We have a few of these interesting books soiled from display, written by John Hill, Jr., of the Chicago Board of Trade, which we will send on receipt of \$1.00 each and postage to carry. Weight 4 lbs. Order "Gold Bricks of Speculation Special."

Improved Railroad Claim Blanks require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assures prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your returns by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment. Are printed on bond paper, bound in books, each containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, with two-page index, instructions and summary, with four sheets of carbon. The original is sent to the claim agent, and carbon copy remains in the book, as a record of your claim. Sells for \$2. Have few loosely bound and soiled, one at \$1, four at \$1.25 and two at \$1.50. Order 411-E (overcharge in freight or weight) "Special."

Clark's Double Indexed Car Receiver's Register gives ready reference to the record of any car. Facing pages 11x16 inches of heavy ledger paper are each ruled into five columns, those on the left being numbered 0, 1, 2, 3 and 4, while columns on the right are numbered 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9. Each column is ruled into three distinct divisions with the following sub-headings: "Initial," "Car No." and "Record." The marginal index figure which is repeated in upper corner of each right hand page represents the right hand or unit figure of the number entered, while the column heading is the second or tens figure. The required number can be instantly found if properly entered. Form 40, with space for 12,000 cars, sells new for \$2.50, and Form 42, with space for 21,600 cars, \$3.25. Have two pretty badly soiled Form 42 "Special" for \$1.75 each; also one Form 40 "Special" for \$2.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated
332 South LaSalle St. Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED

MARRIED MAN, 32, wants position as manager of large farm or estate. Experienced. Joseph Vaughn, R. 6, Box 57, Waukesha, Wis.

POSITION WANTED by experienced grain man as elevator manager; 45 years old; married; owned and operated own elevator; references. Write 6728, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

POSITION WANTED as manager of country grain elevator; 15 yrs. exper., all sidelines except lumber. Prefer Central Illinois. Now employed. Address L. P. Raymond, Pinkstaff, Ill.

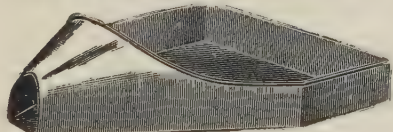
DESIRE POSITION as manager of country elevator; 10 yrs. exper. as manager and millwright. Best refs. Any locality. Address 6729 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

PRACTICAL OPERATING steam elect. and combustion eng. wishes steady position with reliable mfg. or feed co.; Ohio license; age 39; proved character and ability; refs. furnished. A. A. Hampshire, Spencerville, Ohio.

MARRIED MAN, 38, with 3 yrs. exper. as manager of line elevator and 2 yrs. exper. as shipping clerk in flour mill, wants position in West Texas or Eastern New Mexico. Now employed. L. D. Huckabay, Crosbyton, Tex.

HELP WANTED

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain & Feed Journals, Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

SAMPLE PANS

Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 12 \times 16\frac{1}{2}$ ", \$2.00 at Chicago.
Seed Size, $1\frac{1}{2} \times 9 \times 11$ ", \$1.65 at Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

SCALES FOR SALE

SECOND HAND scales for sale of any make, size or price, always find ready buyers when represented in the "Scales for Sale" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated.

SCALES WANTED

GOOD USED 15 or 20 ton truck scale wanted in good condition. Price must be reasonable. R. P. Barrett & Son, Wilmington, Ohio.

FIELD AND GRASS SEED FOR SALE

WHEN YOU want field or grass seed, write us, and we will put you in communication with nearby dealers, who have what you seek. The service is free. Information Bureau, Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

ENGINE FOR SALE

ANY KIND, ANY SIZE, Any Price engine, which is not in use, and which you wish to sell, will find many ready buyers if advertised in the "Engines For Sale" column of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS. Try it.

MOTORS FOR SALE**ELECTRICAL MACHINERY**

Large stock of motors and generators, A. C. and D. C., new and rebuilt, at attractive prices. Special bargains in hammermill motors 30 to 60 h.p., 1200 and 1800 r.p.m. Write for stock list and prices. Expert repair service. V. M. Nussbaum & Company, Fort Wayne, Ind.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED—Buyers of this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMO-MOTORS" columns of Grain & Feed Journals—the medium for power bargains.

Leaking Car Report Blanks

bear a reproduction of a box car and a form showing all points at which a car might leak, thus facilitating reporting specific places where car showed leaks at destination. One of these blanks should be sent with papers for each car with the request that it be properly filled out and returned in case of any signs of leakage. Printed on Goldenrod bond, size $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and put up in pads of 50 blanks. Order Form 5. Weight, 3 ounces. Price, 40c a pad; three for \$1.00. Prices f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
Consolidated
332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Shippers' Certificate of Weight

for use in advising receivers of the amount and grade of grain loaded into a car. Especially adapted for filing claims for Loss of Weight in Transit. Each certificate gives: "Kind of scale used; Station; Car Number and Initials; Shipper's Name;—lbs. equal to—bus. of No. —; Date scales were tested and by whom; car thoroughly examined and found to be in good condition and properly sealed when delivered to the ————R. R. Co.; Seal Record, name and number, sides and ends; marked capacity of car; date; name of the weigher." On back is a form for recording the weight of each draught.

Printed and numbered in duplicate. Originals on Goldenrod Bond; duplicates on tough pink manila in two colors of ink. Well bound with heavy hinged pressboard covers. 75 originals, 75 duplicates and four sheets of carbon paper. Size $4\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{3}{4}$ inches. Weight 11 ozs.

Order No. 89 SWC.

Price \$1.00 at Chicago.

Grain & Feed Journals
CONSOLIDATED
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Railroad Claim Books

require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your return by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment.

A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.
B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.
C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.
D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.
E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing just which claims have not been paid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are well bound in three books, as follows:

411-A contains 100 sets all Form A. Price, \$2.00. Weight 3 lbs.

411-E contains 100 sets all Form E. Price, \$2.00.

411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E. Price, \$2.00.

Grain & Feed Journals
CONSOLIDATED
332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Modern Methods**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**

CONSOLIDATED
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Gentlemen:—In order to keep posted on modern methods of elevator management, I wish to receive the *Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated* semi-monthly. Enclosed find Two Dollars.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator Post Office.....

.....bushels State.....

Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at..... cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size $5\frac{1}{2} \times 8\frac{1}{2}$ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price, \$1.15, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt., 1 lb.

Triplicating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.40, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

BATCH MIXERS—New Horizontal type, all capacities. **NEW LOW PRICES**, write for details and price list now. Standard Mill Supply Co., Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

A REAL BARGAIN—Dreadnaught Grinder, 24-in., for sale, ball bearing, direct connected 30-h.p., 3 phase, 60 cycle motor, starter, set new plates. Fine condition, \$425. Plain bearing crusher, Dreadnaught—good, \$50. Address 6721, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

REAL BARGAINS

Prompt Attention.

Quick Shipments.

When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipment for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty.

Write us without delay.

SPROUT, WALDRON & CO.

9 S. Clinton St.,

Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

ROSCO HULLER for sale; large size; late model; A-1 condition. \$520 f.o.b. Algona, Ia., takes this huller. E. R. Rising, Algona, Ia.

NEW AND SLIGHTLY USED Horizontal and Vertical Batch Mixers, both for motor and belt drive. At attractive prices. P. O. Box 5088, Gateway Station, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR QUICK SALE

Motor and belt driven single and double head attrition mills, slightly used, fully guaranteed. Wire, phone or write for extremely attractive prices. **DIAMOND HULLER CO.**, Winona, Minn.

MACHINES WANTED

BAG CLOSING Machines Wanted, 9x24 Roller Mills, Hammer Mills, Mixers. Give price and full description. Address 67X1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Grain Dealers who are contemplating installing new machinery to use the "Machines Wanted" columns of **GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS** in securing prices and estimate of machines for sale. We can save you money. More than value received.

The Grain Trade's
accepted medium for "Wanted" and "For
Sale" advertisements is the semi-monthly
Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

Grain Shipping Record Books

Record of Cars Shipped. This form enables country shippers to keep a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. The book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ inches, and has spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form No. 385. Price \$3.00.

Sales, Shipments and Returns. Is designed to save time and prevent errors. The pages are used double. The left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; the right hand for "Returns". The column headings enable you to make complete records for each transaction. The book contains 80 double pages, and index of ledger paper, size $10\frac{1}{4} \times 16$ inches, will accommodate records for 2,200 cars. Bound in heavy canvas with keratol corners. Shipping weight, $3\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.75.

Grain Shipping Ledger for keeping a complete record of the shipments of 5,000 cars. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship and page is indexed. This book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size $10\frac{1}{4} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$ inches, well bound with cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 4 lbs. Order Form No. 24. Price, \$4.25.

Shippers Record Book. This book is designed to save labor in handling grain shipping accounts and gives a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size $9\frac{1}{4} \times 12$ inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of such transactions under their respective heads. Bound in heavy cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form 20. Price \$3.00.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

332 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Grain Receiving Record Books

Grain Receiving Register. One of the best forms for recording wagon loads of grain received. It contains 200 pages, size $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ inches, ledger paper, capacity for 8,200 wagon loads. Bound in canvas. Some enter load records as received, others assign a page to each customer, while others assign pages to different kinds of grain. Bound in strong board covers, canvas back. Headings of 11 cols. are: "Date, Name, Kind of Grain, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Amount, Remarks." Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 12AA. Price \$3.00.

Wagon Loads Received has columns headed: "Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks." It has 200 pages, size $9\frac{1}{4} \times 12$ inches, and room for 4,000 loads. Printed on linen ledger paper, with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 380. Price \$3.00.

Receiving and Stock Book. Many dealers prefer to keep each kind of grain received from farmers in separate columns so each day's receipts may be easily totaled. This book is designed for this purpose. It contains 200 pages, size $9\frac{1}{2} \times 12$ inches, and will accommodate 4,000 loads. Well bound in black cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 321. Price \$3.00.

Grain Receiving Ledger is an indexed book especially adapted for keeping individual accounts with farmer patrons. Each page is $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Ledger paper and well bound in cloth with keratol back and corners. 228 pages. Shipping weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.50.

Form No. 43 XX contains double the number of pages. Shipping weight $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Price, \$5.50.

Grain Scale Book is designed to assign separate pages to each customer and their names can be indexed so their accounts can be quickly located. It contains 252 numbered pages, of high grade linen ledger paper. Each page is $10\frac{1}{4} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$ inches, will accommodate 41 wagon loads and it has a 28-page index. Well bound with cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form 23. Price, \$4.75.

Grain & Feed Journals

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OMAHA

The Corn and Wheat Center of the West

OMAHA territory has excellent milling wheat this year, with protein content to make the kind of flour bakers and housewives want. Corn prospects are for a splendid crop thru a large part of the country this market serves and superior quality is indicated. Elevator facilities are modern and ample for all requirements. Let the following firms supply your needs.

Bell-Trimble Grain Co.
James E. Bennett & Co.
Burns Grain Co.
Butler-Welsh Grain Co.
Cargill Commission Co.
Crowell Elevator Co.
Flanley Grain Co.

Holmquist Elevator Co.
Lucke-Gibbs Grain Co.
Nebraska-Iowa Grain Co.
Omaha Elevator Co.
Scoular-Bishop Grain Co.
Trans-Mississippi Grain Co.
The United Grain Co.

Updike Grain Corporation

Ship to Omaha—Buy from Omaha

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 25c.

To Canada and Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain and Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth. Member A. B. C.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, DECEMBER 23, 1931

IN EXTENDING Christmas Greetings to our readers and patrons the entire staff of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED wishes you and yours the Merriest of Christmases and the Happiest of New Years.

TAXING short sales of securities 25 per cent of the profits as proposed by the senator from Kansas is a perversion of the constitution. It is not a tax as pretended, but a prohibition. Citizen of the U. S. are supposed to have the right to contract.

LEGISLATION contemplated in Washington that has to be bolstered up by false statements contained as an argument in the language of the bill itself can not be sound. In this category comes the bill by the Kansas senator to place the stock exchange under the Federal Trade Commission under a so-called "Securities Short Sales Act," wherein he lists every calamity that has befallen trade as due to short selling. He fails wholly to mention that the decline in market price of securities has been due principally to corporations discontinuing the payment of dividends.

MILLERS in Great Britain and Ireland showed commendable enterprise in publishing a half page advertisement in most newspapers expressing opposition to the wheat quota plan, which is objectionable to both the grain trade and the co-operative millers.

FOUR MORE elevators have been robbed recently. The unemployment and the unusual distress should prompt elevator owners to lock their plants more securely in hope of protecting their property and reducing their losses to thieves.

THE FIVE serious accidents occurring recently and reported in this number would not have occurred had workmen been schooled to exercise greater caution in their movements about the elevator. A few minutes spent each day in the consideration of safer methods are far better than months in the hospital.

SIXTEEN more elevator fires are reported in this number. Ten elevators were burned while six were only damaged. Better fire fighting apparatus and more practical equipment placed at convenient points of advantage about the house will help to increase the number of fires extinguished before material damage has been done.

THE SENATE hearings on Farm Board operations have been so unsatisfactory that a new investigation is desirable into the failure of the law as administered to accomplish its purpose, and to discover whether the causes of failure will continue to operate in the future, making success so impossible as to dictate the repeal of the Marketing Act.

SCALES that are inspected periodically and kept in such repair as to meet tests for accuracy will not defraud the owners of the weighing devices. Contrary to the popular impression that errors in scales are in the dealer's favor the Illinois division of standards re-weighed 21,840 packages in the year, and found 640 under weight and 944 over weight. Many elevator men pay more for not testing their scales than others do for testing every six months.

OUR FARM BOARD is entirely too slow, else it would have discovered some time ago that the Coffee Council of Brazil was anxious to get rid of more coffee and this would have afforded the Farm Board an excellent opportunity to barter more of its depressing wheat surplus. The Brazilian Coffee Council is just as stubborn as the Federal Farm Board in its efforts to stabilize prices. It has no regard for the cost of stabilization, so yesterday it decided to dump 12,000,000 bags of coffee into the ocean and levy a tax of five shillings a bag on coffee exported. This greedy practice of trying to boost prices to the consumer of coffee, wheat and cotton, is proving so expensive to the tax payers, the producers may soon recognize the futility of attempting price regulation and demand that governments cease attempting to interfere with their markets. Such interference prompts other countries to start producing.

IF it took 11 years of experience before the state of North Dakota closed out its venture into the milling and grain business, how long will it take the United States to close out its 189,000,000 bus. of high priced wheat?

THE FARMER will find his time fully occupied with production and harvesting, and can well leave the marketing to others specializing in that activity. Some growers do not realize this until their own ox is gored, as at Detroit, where the leading automobile manufacturers' announcement that every employee who expected to retain his job would be required to cultivate a garden to produce his own vegetables, has raised a storm of protest from the Grange.

THE ELEVATOR manager has a perfect right to his own political and religious convictions but he will find it poor tact to insist on converting any of his customers or prospective patrons to his views. Telling of the side lines and extra service he has to offer will prove far more profitable. Winning friends through courtesy, cordiality and an active interest in the welfare of the community always increases the number of loyal supporters.

HERE'S a real suggestion for the Federal Farm Board or any other federation of bureaucrats who strive to boost the price of necessities on consumers. Brazilian factories and railways are now burning coffee for fuel instead of coal; the purpose being to reduce the surplus stock of 18,000,000 bags of coffee grown as the direct result of the Government's price boosting campaign. The Farm Board could greatly reduce the depressing influence of its 189,000,000 bushels of wheat, now congesting the country's elevators, by giving it to the unemployed.

IN ADDITION to the disastrous explosion of flour dust at Omaha and the explosion of grain dust in the Acme Elevator at Indianapolis last week, it is rumored that the fire in the Cherokee Milling Company's plant at Cherokee, Okla., was started by an explosion of grain dust. Even though this last explosion report proves to be false, two explosions a month is enough to keep the grain handling fraternity on its toes for correcting this destructive hazard. Cleaner plants and walls which will offer less resistance to the force of explosion must be the natural result, if the injuries to workmen and damage to property is to be reduced.



A Pleasing Picture

Christmas brings a picture bright
Of stable straw and starry light,
Of children tip-toe with delight,
Of sweet secrets hid out of sight,
Of scarlet wreaths and candlelight.
I think the angels on their height
Must love this scene of Christmas night,
Myrtle Dean Clark.

IT IS INDEED encouraging to learn of so many feed mill operators in spring wheat states protecting their mills with magnetic separators and thereby minimizing the damage to their mills and their plants through feeding iron and other hard substances into their grinders.

THE ACTIVE interest of grain elevator men generally in the improvement of seed used for planting in fields of their territory is most encouraging. While the elevator man is always glad to do everything in his power to help the farmers of his section to the production of more and better grain he can not overlook the fact that he also will profit by such improvement in both quality and quantity.

IOWA'S State Fire Marshal is investigating the burning of a large number of paper bags in a grain elevator at Massena. Some people may think these paper bags blew themselves into the elevator and just caught fire or were ignited by the friction of their quick entrance. Of course, the kleptomaniac who set a match to them knows better, and everybody hopes the Fire Marshal will soon locate the culprit.

Government Regulation Extends Over All Business

The doctrine accepted by the courts that any business is impressed with public interest when Congress has declared it to be such paves the way for bureaucrats to take charge of every industry in the land.

Under the dictum that the grain trade is affected by public interest the sec'y of agriculture aspires to write the rules of the grain exchanges. The farming business is affected with greater public interest, judging by the appropriations of half billions in aid of agriculture and it may surprise farmers to learn in the course of time that they have no right to farm without a license from the government and that the Washington bureaucrats will dictate what they shall sow and how much.

That this is no idle dream is clear from the decision last week by the federal district court at East St. Louis denying the live stock commission men a permanent injunction restraining Arthur M. Hyde from suspending their licenses on the charge of boycotting Farm Board marketing agencies.

Sec'y Hyde's order of Feb. 24 was that 47 firms and individuals be suspended for 90 days.

The court upheld the constitutionality of the Packers & Stock Yards Act, and asserted that the withdrawal of a license is merely the withdrawal of a government permit to engage in a business in which the licensees have no inherent right to engage. Moreover, the court holds, if the government has the right to supervise the business it has the right to fix the conditions upon which the parties may engage therein. How can we hope for any improvement in business when business men are handicapped at every step by a lot of unfair and unreasonable regulations of bureaucrats inexperienced in business.

The Protein Test Nuisance

The introduction of refinements in grading grain that can not be employed by the local buyer of grain from the grower is obviously of little value in reflecting back to the producer the full value of his superior cereal.

To protect his pocketbook against discounts when the grain reaches the terminal market the country dealer must average his prices, or value the grain as worth no more than its appearance indicates.

One of the refinements of grain buying that the country dealer can not put into practice is the protein test, which fortunately is not yet a part of the official grain standards of the United States.

In this connection we are pleased to note that the Southwestern Millers League at Kansas City, Dec. 11, brought out the fact that the protein test is greatly overvalued, and that high protein wheat and flour are overpriced. The leading speaker of the day, an operator of large bakeries, in closing his remarks said it was possible to bake just as good a loaf of bread from a lower protein flour than is now commonly used, by supporting the flour with scientific baking information.

Flours strong in protein are demanded by bakers who handle their dough roughly, who either thru ignorance, or lack of equipment, are unable or unwilling to adjust their manipulation of the flour to make good shortcomings in protein content.

Forging Ahead

Under pressure from numerous business organizations in late summer this year the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce collected examples of business and industrial firms making material progress in spite of the depressing conditions they faced, listing the policies and reasons for progress. The collection represented 202 manufacturing industries, 43 retail distributors and 10 wholesalers in 74 cities in 30 states.

Success by the majority of firms was attributed to increased sales effort and advertising policies. Bearing a lesser position, but none the less important, was market research, reduced prices, cooperation with dealers, and improvement of service. Production policies was of least importance, tho most firms focused considerable attention on reduction of operating expenses and installing modern equipment that was able to meet the demands of the trade.

The most important factors in the success of these firms did not appear directly in the report. They embrace every other factor. They cannot be covered by a single descriptive word, yet, somehow, they belong together.

The time is not here, nor is it ever likely to be, when careful analysis of business problems, plus creative thought and hard work, and the courage to step forward in response to intelligence, in spite of the fears of others, will not bring results. These are the factors that developed the effort, the policies and plans, which kept so many firms

out of the red this year, even mounting profits over boom years, when adverse conditions were drowning so many about them.

1932 will bring additional opportunities. Put courage, intelligence, and hard work behind your efforts, then watch the results.

Hail 1932!

The old year is passing; a new one approaches, fresh with hope, bursting with possibilities, glorious with opportunities.

It will see some changes in the grain and feed business, of that we may be sure. Some will forge ahead; a few will slip back.

Many changes are already under way. In California groups of feed and grain men form local stabilizing committees, working through their state association to eliminate cut-throat competition and itinerant peddlers.

In Minnesota and Iowa organization of a new feed men's association is under way to win uniform power rates for local grinding plants, fight mill sales to irresponsible truck drivers at wholesale prices less freight, and fight itinerant grinding.

In Illinois a community feed and grinders association is helping stationary feed grinders to a surer profit.

In Kansas grain and feed dealers are installing bulk gasoline and oil stations to feed the tractors.

In many grain elevators all over the country, grinding, hulling and mixing equipment is being installed, formulas filed and studies of feeding made to meet the local demand and round out a service itinerant grinders and peddlers can not give.

Approval committees are being formed among associations to investigate new products and pass on their worth. Buying agencies, where bulk purchases would reduce the price for small plant needs, are being discussed.

Feed formulas become more complicated. Discoveries of deficiencies and balances are brought to light. Fish oils, kelp, vegetable proteins, milk by-products, minerals, packing-house by-products expand their market. Mixed car shipments gain impetus, while car door selling of feeds wanes.

A Wisconsin chain of four units trades feeds and supplies for the produce offered by its patrons, sells what they take in on the nearest markets offering a fair price, turning the produce into cash profits.

A mill feed market in Kansas City, a soybean market in Chicago are in their inception.

Think back a year or two. How far must you go before none of these things were thought of? A thousand things are happening. More will come.

The births of ideas and application of ambition revolutionize industry, agriculture, most of the material things with which we are concerned.

It takes energetic, enterprising men with courage and persistence to lead the procession. Only live wires keep up with them.

A new year is dawning. Face it with confidence, firm in the conviction that you will early solve your problems; supreme in your faith for what the future holds.

Happy, Happy New Year! May Good Fortune Attend Your Efforts Thruout Its Days!

Investigation of Short Selling

Pit traders on the Board and floor specialists on the exchange are just as eager to buy when an advance is possible as they are to sell when prices are due to decline. To them legislation designed to restrict short selling seems incomprehensible, as standing the innocent against a stone wall to be shot.

Ignorance, prejudice and envy combine to make such ill-advised legislation possible. Irresponsible writers in the daily newspapers who are ignorant of liquidation going on invariably ascribe the drop in prices to a "bear raid." It is so much easier to do so than it is to explain to the reader that the selling was due to fear of security holders that the Government was planning to ruin all business by heavy taxation.

Holders of railroad shares have been selling for a year past because the Interstate Commerce Commission has never allowed a fair earning rate of freight, and the President insists that wages of the employees must not be reduced.

Congress with its Farm Board piles up an unwieldy surplus of wheat and cotton that depresses prices and private traders who in former years held for investment sell out and stay out, and the price drops to unheard of low levels. The members of Congress need not go to the floor of 'change to find the bear raiders. The bear raiders are right in the halls of Congress. The introduction of every bill to harass by threats of government operation a public utility engaged in manufacturing electricity is a bear raid on the stocks of the corporations engaged in the business and drives private capital out of it.

Inadvertently, however, the business baiters in Congress sometimes take action that has some constructive trend. The New York congressman who is the author of several bills against short selling was far wiser than he imagined when he introduced H. J. No. 2 to create a joint Congressional committee to investigate short selling of commodities produced on the soil during the years 1929, 1930 and 1931. An inquiry conducted impartially and honestly would dispel the dark clouds of ignorance and prejudice enveloping the authors of bills to restrict trading on exchanges. An inquiry conducted as painstakingly in the United States as was that of the Stamp Commission into future trading in Canada should have the same effect of educating the lawmakers to understand that the exchanges are performing useful and necessary functions and that their operations should be facilitated and encouraged rather than restricted.

Also the inquiry, if fairly conducted, should disclose what Stanford University has told us, that the speculators in wheat are not making a profit out of the business, but are actually paying for the privilege of carrying the farmers' wheat crop.

This fact might have been discovered by the United States Grain Futures Administration for whose investigations nearly a quarter of a million dollars now is annually appropriated, but it would not answer the bureaucratic purposes. When the wheat market recently lost in 14 days what it gained in 14 days of the Japanese war scare the Chief of the Grain Futures Administration hastened from Washington to Chicago and button-holed traders on the floor with questions bearing on the reason for the decline. This endeavor to get at the facts is praise-

worthy, but it illustrates the quirk in the legislative mind that advances in prices are not subject to criticism even when founded on nothing more substantial than a war scare, while every natural reaction downward is viewed with suspicion born of the prejudice that assumes in advance falling prices can be due only to the machinations of the "bears." It seems impossible for the bureaucrats to arrive at any conclusion free from the bias of their personal prejudice.

Damages for Buyer's Failure to Order Out Feed

The Hayes Grain & Commission Co., Little Rock, Ark., sold 200 tons of mixed feed to the King-Drake Co., Minden, La., by wire Jan. 20, 1925, to be used by July 1, with a carrying charge of 50 cents per ton per month after Mar. 1. On account of buyer's failure to order out all the feed suit was brot for damages.

The Court said: The instrument signed by the parties clearly shows that it was merely a confirmation of the telegrams, and the instrument was properly considered and read with the telegrams, and, as read, there cannot be any doubt that the merchandise was to be ordered shipped by defendant on or before July 1, and that such was the arrangement of the parties is shown by the correspondence subsequent to the date of the order, and prior to July 1. The evidence established that defendant failed to order the greater part of the feed shipped on or before July 1, and that defendant refused to order the shipment to be made after demand. Defendant was properly held to have breached the contract and the remaining question is whether or not plaintiff established that it had sustained any damages.

As stated, plaintiff's primary demand for damages, which was allowed, was based on a statement which had been made up by plaintiff showing the amount of damages claimed and the method by which plaintiff arrived at the damages sustained, which reads as follows:

"B.	
Kountry Kid Feed—Contract price..	\$42.00 per ton
Carrying charge 50c ton month 4 months, March, April, May and June	2.00
Manufacturing profit account inability to deliver feed as sold.....	2.00
	\$46.00
Market price July 1, 1925.....	38.00
Loss 133 sacks undelivered.....	\$ 8.00 ton \$53.20
Lumber Camp Special Feed, contract price	\$51.50
Carrying charge 50c ton month, 4 months, March, April, May and June	2.00
Manufacturing profit account inability to deliver feed as sold.....	2.00
	\$55.50
Market price July 1, 1925.....	45.00
Loss 2000 bags (100 tons) undelivered	\$10.50
Total Loss	\$1,103.20
"This is to certify that the above is a true and correct statement of loss sustained by us on contract of King-Drake Company of Minden, La.	
"Hayes Grain & Commission Co.,	
"By Guy Cameron, Secretary."	

There was not any reference to manufacturing profits in the agreement, and there was not any explanation of such charges, nor any evidence showing the manner in which the market value of the merchandise, as shown on the statement, was ascertained. The cost of manufacturing would have to be considered.

The evidence showing that the plaintiff had not made a resale of the merchandise or that the merchandise had a market price, does not sufficiently establish the loss claimed.

The record, however, indicates that plaintiff did sustain some loss from the breach of the contract, and assuming that the plaintiff will be able to show the loss in another action, we will not reject the demand, but dismiss the action as of nonsuit.—133 Southern Rep. 540.

Meaning of "F.o.b."

The Appellate Court of Indiana on Feb. 20, 1931, in a decision in the suit by the Craig Brokerage Co., v. Jos. A. Goddard Co., upheld the trade acceptance of the meaning of the word fob. The contract simply stated "fob Muncie."

The Court said: The weight of authority supports the doctrine that a contract of sale, which in connection with the price employs the term f. o. b. at a given point, does not require the seller actually to deliver the goods at indicated point; but that expression qualifies only the price, and means that, wheresoever the goods may be shipped, the seller will either pay freight to the indicated point, or, if the goods are not shipped there, it will deduct or permit the purchaser to deduct from the fixed prices the amount of freight to the point indicated. See Pond Creek Mill & Elevator Co. v. Clark (1920, C. C. A. Ill.) 270 F. 482; Neimeyer Lumber Co. v. Burlington, etc., R. Co. (1898) 54 Neb. 321, 74 N. W. 670, 671, 40 L. R. A. 534. As to what amounts to a delivery f. o. b., see Hatcher v. Ferguson, 33 Idaho, 639, 198 P. 680, 16 A. L. R. 590.

Price quoted f. o. b. residence of proposed purchaser does not necessarily imply delivery at that point. Somerset Door & Column Co. v. O. M. Weber Co. (1909) 43 Pa. Super. Ct. 290.

In Neimeyer Lumber Co. v. Burlington, etc., R. Co. supra, the contract was for a sale of lumber "f. o. b. Omaha," and the court there said: "The word 'prices,' which precedes 'f. o. b. Omaha, Nebraska,' is of importance in the construction of this contract. By that expression Neimeyer & Co. meant that the prices which they had affixed to the lumber sold Simpson & Co. were to be the prices which the lumber should cost Simpson & Co. at Omaha. Not that the delivery of the lumber to Simpson & Co. should take place at Omaha, but that the price charged Simpson & Co. by Neimeyer & Co. for the lumber was to be its price at Omaha. In other words, that Neimeyer & Co. should pay the freight on this lumber from Waldo, Ark., to Omaha, Neb.; or, what is the same thing, that Simpson & Co., or their vendee, Dietz, might pay the freight, and then remit the purchase price of the lumber less the freight. But the fact that Neimeyer & Co. agreed to pay the freight on this lumber from its place of shipment to its place of destination does not afford conclusive evidence that the delivery of the lumber was to take place at Omaha, Neb."

In the case under consideration, it will be noted there was no place designated as the place of delivery, and we hold that inasmuch as the term "f. o. b. Muncie" was clearly used in connection with the price, and only in that connection, the place of delivery was not Muncie, as appellants contend. The term "f. o. b." as used herein, did not require Thompson-Weber Co. to deliver the tomatoes at Muncie before the title passed, but this term qualified the price to the effect that the Thompson-Weber Co. would either pay the freight to Muncie, or, if the goods were not shipped, appellee would be entitled to deduct from the fixed price the amount of freight to that place.—175 N. E. 19.



Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

What is Wheat Farmer To Do?

Grain & Feed Journals: I am a farmer, a dirt farmer, I must live off the income of my farm. I have no other source of income. In the past two years I have produced about 50,000 bushels of as good wheat as is grown. Out of the total income from this wheat I have been unable to pay the expenses of my farming operations. My neighbors will tell you that I have produced wheat as economically as any farmer in the community and I think that they will tell you that I understand the business. Now I take what the market offers me for my wheat and try to make that amount go as far as it will in meeting the needs of the family and the business, when this money runs out I am done so far as buying is concerned.

When the expenses of publishing your journal increase or your revenues decrease you meet that condition by raising the prices of the things that you have to sell, but when my expenses increase or my revenues decrease I do just as I have always done I take what I am offered and endeavor to meet my expenses. I have no recourse.

What is the matter that I cannot get along. I think that it is this; for many years we have been selling our products in the world markets and buying in a highly protected market. The tax or difference between the world price and the local price of the things we bought went to the industrial centers and in time have created a top heavy condition there. In short the Government was forcing the agricultural sections to subsidize the development of the industrial sections. Now this financial support is withdrawn because we have no buying power and thus the structure must come down. Labor cannot buy our products because we cannot buy theirs.

The farmer never has taken any stock in the Farm Board and we can still remember the attitude of the Organized Grain Trade toward the producers in their palmy days. What are we going to do?—Very truly, H. M. Rinker, Wakeeney, Kan.

Ans.—Grain dealers generally have a very deep sympathy with you and regret exceedingly that the price of wheat has been depressed by a world's surplus.

The producers of foreign lands acting on the advice given American wheat growers by the Federal Farm Board, greatly increased their acreage devoted to wheat because they thought that the United States growers would reduce as requested by the Farm Board. So that the Farm Board did far more injury to the United States wheat growers than if they had kept their mouths shut.

The Farm Board's attempt to boost the price of wheat to European consumers did little else than win Europe's resentment and many European nations put up a tariff wall against our wheat and forced the use of substitutes. You cannot blame European consumers and importing nations for resenting the efforts of our Farm Board and the Canadian Wheat Pool to advance the price of their bread. The wheat producers would not now be suffering from low prices if the Canadian Wheat Pool and the Federal Farm Board had destroyed their large surplus hoardings of wheat and the wheat producers would today have sufficient buying power to put new life into business throughout the land.

We believe that if you will hold back as much wheat as you can afford to hold, selling only enough to meet your actual living expenses, you will eventually get a much better price for what you have left.

Whenever any wheat is thrown onto the market and is stored in public warehouses, where the world is advised of its existence each week, it helps to swell the surplus and depress the world's markets.

England is now departing from its long policy of free trade and discriminating against wheat from the United States in favor of wheat from its own colonies like Canada, Australia and India. This is one of the direct retaliatory results of our high tariff on English products.

The conviction of economists the world over is that the sooner the Government ceases its attempts to interfere with the marketing of agricultural products, the sooner will the producers adjust their acreage to meet the active demand and all lines of commerce will be helped accordingly.

Failure of Bank After Deposit of Draft?

Grain & Feed Journals: We deposited a sight draft with B/L attached in the Second National bank for \$400 on a Chicago receiver.

Our bank failed to open. We called the buyers and asked if we would protect ourselves in any way by stopping payment of the draft. They advised they had refused payment of drafts in similar cases recently, and thought we would have better defense if the draft was refused. There was no notation on the draft about handling it as a collection item; it was included in a deposit with checks and other items in the regular course of business.

The examiner in charge of the bank insists we have no recourse and must either have buyers pay the draft or else they will hold the B/L as securing such payment. He says national banks do not treat these items as do state banks, and we also had that opinion, altho naturally we want to take every possible move to protect our interest.

Should we have buyers pay the draft? Will we be in any better advantage if the draft is returned unpaid (as is its present status) and the car of grain unloaded under bond?

If you think we may have any defense in such course as we have taken, we will employ an attorney; but we feel that you will know more about such a matter as this than any attorney we can get in touch with here. —A. E. Company.

Ans. This draft should come back to shipper as a refused draft; and the \$400 credited to shipper's account when he deposited the draft should be deducted on return of the unpaid draft with B/L to the shipper just as bank would have done had no receiver been appointed.

On return of the B/L shipper can make a new draft. In the meantime the railroad company should be instructed to deliver the shipment to the buyer, notify party, without surrender of B/L. Buyer should be instructed not to pay draft thru bank now in receivership. In this case the buyer is so well known to the railroads as responsible that there will be no difficulty in releasing the car to the buyer without B/L.

If the railroad company asks for bond it should be furnished, for its protection if the receiver for the bank persists in holding the B/L. The receiver for the bank has no equitable claim to the B/L, not having collected the funds. Under the Illinois law any credit given by the collecting bank is revocable until such time as the proceeds are received in actual money or an unconditional credit given on the books of another bank, which such agent has requested or accepted. Banks do not credit collections until actually received, so the receiver has no au-

thority to add \$400 to the depositor's account, never having received the funds, in an attempt to make the depositor an ordinary creditor for \$400 additional. Altho the bank is under the federal law, the same principle as to revocation should apply. Avoid writing examiner or receiver.

Grain Buyer Not Liable to Landlord

Grain & Feed Journals: One of our customers owning his own farm and renting an adjoining farm on oral agreement to pay cash rent sold us the wheat from both farms. We were unaware at the time that he had a farm rented. He sold the wheat as his and collected for it. He had not paid the rent and the landlord sued him and got judgment.

This landlord had served no notice on us regarding the rent and is now suing us. We paid one-third of the total wheat value for the threshing and labor of hauling it. When the customer's account was taken out there was very little left, as he had borrowed considerable on this wheat.

Does not the law require the landlord to notify the elevator in such a case? What is our liability in the matter?—Andrew Kerr, St. Anne, Ill.

Ans. Under the landlord's lien law of Illinois the grain buyer is not liable to the landlord unless buyer knew or had knowledge of facts putting him on inquiry that the seller was tenant.

In this case, as the buyer knew the seller was a landowner and did not know he was also a tenant, the buyer is not liable to the landlord, in the absence of notice of lien from the landlord.

The law of Illinois makes no mention of notice by landlord; and the buyer's defense is not that he did not have notice, but that he did not know or have cause to suspect the seller was a tenant. Landlord's suit against grain buyer having been brought after securing judgment against tenant comes with poor grace. The thresherman got his pay without going to court and doubtless landlord could have obtained his cash rent from grain buyer if he had given notice of rent due before final settlement was made.

Lost Suit for Shortage?

Grain & Feed Journals: With regard to the Farmers Grain & Supply Co.'s claim against the Pennsylvania Railroad, the evidence briefly was this:

That 87,000 pounds of corn was loaded into the car and received by the carrier.

That 68,700 pounds of corn was weighed out of the car and freight collected thereon at Indianapolis. That the car was a clear record car, no leaks detected, etc.

The railroad attorney admitted receiving the corn, but told the jury that a mistake had been made at destination in weighing the shipment three years before. He offered no evidence to back up his statement, but the jury, composed of nine farmers, two insurance men and a shoe clerk rendered a verdict holding that the carrier was not responsible or liable for the loss.

The Indiana Appellate Court a couple of weeks prior, in a case appealed by the carrier from the Henry County Circuit Court, had affirmed the decision of the lower court against the carrier and in favor of the shipper, in a similar proposition involving losses from 21 cars of grain.

The shippers felt that they did not want to ask for new trial or go further with the matter. But the outcome was contrary to the Appellate Court decision above noted as well as practically all state and Federal courts.

It appears that if the error in weighing is known to the carrier and the consignee, and no further collection of freight charges is made to cover, (as we know they are not) there is a rebate and unjust discrimination under the Interstate Commerce Act.—Community Traffic Service Bureau, Monticello, Ind.

Ans. Juries are relied upon to decide dis-

puted questions of fact. In this case the weight at point of unloading was the question. Apparently the jury believed the railroad attorney who alleged a mistake had been made in the weight at point of unloading. If the jury believed the railroad company had delivered the full weight received it could not do otherwise than give judgment in its favor. In that case the buyer or unloading elevator was liable.

A grain shipper in Texas got around this difficulty by making both the railroad company and the buyer joint defendants. His position was that he loaded a certain weight of grain into the car, and that his loss was due either to leakage in transit or to erroneous weight at unloading point. By making both the carrier and the buyer defendants he placed the burden on the court and jury to decide which of the two should pay him.

If similar procedure had been taken in the Thornhope case the result might have been more satisfactory, unless the buyer now is financially irresponsible.

The suit in the Indiana Appellate Court referred to is that of the Windfall Grain Co., which got judgment against the Pennsylvania Railroad, and was published in full in the Journals for Dec. 9, page 645.

The purchase by Germany of 18,000,000 bus. additional wheat from the United States Farm Board is opposed by the Soviet government, which is exerting pressure to have Germany accept wheat as payment on Russian debts.

The soviet sent combines into the fields to harvest and thresh wet wheat. Hence much of the crop was spoiled, said Count Paul Ignatieff, former Russian minister of agriculture, while in Chicago recently. Future exports will diminish, as the Soviet will permit farmers to diversify after the 5-year plan has been accomplished.

The Farmers National Grain Corporation has taken pains to forward a statement to Senator McNary that salaries of officers are not paid out of the Farm Board's revolving fund, but are charged up to the stockholders. If the Farmers National repays advances to the Farm Board this may be true, but part of the profits out of which the salaries are paid come out of commissions paid by the Farm Board Stabilization Corp.

Life is a grindstone, and whether it grinds a man down or polishes him up depends on the stuff he's made of.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Jan. 14. Illinois Community Feed & Grinders Ass'n, Jefferson Hotel, Peoria, Ill.

Jan. 21-22. Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, Indianapolis, Ind.

Jan. 26-28. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Iowa at Warden hotel, Ft. Dodge, Ia.

Feb. 3-4. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota, Bismarck, N. D.

Feb. 9-11. Illinois Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Peoria, Ill.

Feb. 16-18. Minnesota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, West Hotel, Minneapolis, Minn.

Feb. 20. Feed Dealers Ass'n of Washington at Tacoma, Wash. Tacoma Hotel, headquarters.

Feb. 22-23. Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Toledo, O.

Feb. 23-24. Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, Syracuse, N. Y.

Feb. 25-26. Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Indiana, Fowler Hotel, Lafayette, Ind.

Mar. 28-30. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of North America at Sherman Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

May 31-June 1. Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n, San Francisco, Cal.

Bills Introduced in Congress

More than a score of bills affecting the grain business were introduced on the opening of Congress; but the political division of the House of Representatives makes the enactment of many doubtful.

New Bills Introduced in Congress

H. R. 253, by Crisp, would abolish the Federal Farm Board.

H. R. 213, by Lankford, would create a farmers' finance corporation.

S. 22, by King, provides for compulsory licensing of unused patents.

H. R. 4591, by Karch, would repeal the Agricultural Marketing Act.

H. R. 4661, by Vinson, would further regulate transactions on the cotton-futures exchanges.

S. 653, by Byrnes, would abolish the Federal Farm Board, and discontinue surplus control operations.

H. R. 4642, by Sabath, would provide revenue from short sales of shares of stock, grain or cotton.

H. R. 128, by Ramseyer, would attempt to restore and maintain level of wholesale commodity prices.

H. R. 334, by La Guardia, would amend the Federal Trade Commission Act to provide for regulating exchanges.

H. R. 267, by Evans, would provide for testing wheat for protein and disseminating information relative to.

H. R. 435, by Mapes, provides for a deep waterway from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic by way of the St. Lawrence River.

A joint congressional committee to inquire into railroad transportation financial difficulties is proposed by Senator Couzens of Michigan in a resolution introduced in the Senate.

Senator Wheeler has introduced a bill providing that 50,000,000 bus. of the wheat now held by the Farm Board be ground into flour and given to the Red Cross for hunger relief.

House Joint Res. 50, by Howard, directs the Interstate Commerce Commission to effect reductions in the export freight rate on wheat, so that wheat will be accorded the same advantages as export steel.

H. R. 4560, introduced by Glover, authorizes the Sec'y of Agriculture to renew drouth and storm relief loans that can not be paid in full, and to make new loans out of the \$65,000,000 appropriated for making a crop in 1932.

H. R. 48, by Strong, would provide that transferors for collection of negotiable instruments shall be preferred creditors of national banks in certain cases. This would be an added protection for the proceeds of drafts. The bill has been referred to the committee on banking and currency.

Withholding from the market until Dec. 1, 1933, of the 180,000,000 bus. wheat held by the Federal Farm Board is provided for in a bill introduced by Rep. Clifford Hope of Kansas. If wheat in the meantime goes to \$1.25 per bushel the Board is authorized to sell. Gifts of wheat or sales to foreign governments are not barred.

A moratorium of 18 months is granted farmers on loans for seed, feed or fertilizer from the federal government, on loans from the federal land banks, and on loans from the intermediate credit banks to the co-operative ass'ns, under H. R. 478, a bill introduced by Rep. Sinclair. In the case of the land banks and the intermediate credit banks the Treasury is authorized to advance funds to make good the payments so suspended.

To Keep Railroads Out of Other Business, Rep. Hoch has introduced in Congress H. R. 420, reading: That paragraph (8), section 1, of the Interstate Commerce Act, as amended, is hereby amended to read as follows: "(8) It shall be unlawful for any common carrier subject to the provisions of this Act to transport from any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, to any other State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, or to any foreign country, any article or commodity, other than timber and the manufactured products thereof, manufactured, mined, or produced by it, or under its authority, or which it may own in whole or in part, or in which it may have any interest, direct or indirect, except such articles or commodities as may be necessary and in-

tended for its use in the conduct of its business as a common carrier."

Trucks, pipe lines, etc., would be placed under the Interstate Commerce Commission under a bill introduced by Rep. Hoch, H. R. 421, providing: That paragraph (3) of section 1 of the Interstate Commerce Act, be amended to read as follows: "(3) The term 'common carrier' as used in this Act shall include all pipe-line companies; telegraph, telephone, and cable companies operating by wire or wireless; express companies; and all persons, firms, or corporations who receive goods of others for transportation and combine the same in carload or less-than-carload shipments and cause the same to be transported in carload or less-than-carload lots, at carload or less-than-carload rates wholly or partly by railroad and/or operate containers or container cars, and/or the instrumentalities in connection with the uses thereof; sleeping-car companies; and all persons, natural or artificial, engaged in such transportation or transmission of aforesaid as common carriers for hire.

Bill to Repeal Agricultural Marketing Act

Grain and cotton growers, as well as the dealers in these commodities, will earnestly support H. R. 4665 introduced in the House Dec. 8 by the Hon. Carl Vinson of Georgia. Those who are still suffering from the misguided activities of the Farm Board will be glad of an opportunity to show their disapproval of its depressing influence and will write their representatives in Congress to repeal the Agricultural Marketing Act and give some real relief to suffering agriculture. Congressman Vinson's bill follows:

A Bill to abolish the Federal Farm Board, and to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to wind up its affairs.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the Federal Farm Board created by the Agricultural Marketing Act of June 15, 1929, is hereby abolished. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to wind up the affairs of the board at the earliest practicable date, and for such purposes only all authority, powers and duties vested in such board by such Act are hereby transferred to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Sec. 2. After this Act takes effect no loans shall be made under authority of the Agricultural Marketing Act, except such as may be necessary, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, in pursuance of existing contracts or in furtherance of the process of winding up the affairs of the board.

Sec. 3. For the purposes of this Act—

(1) all the officers and employees of the board, except the members of the board (whose offices are hereby abolished), are transferred to the Department of Agriculture without change in classification or compensation.

(2) All the official records and papers now on file in and pertaining to the business of the board, together with the furniture, equipment, and other property now in use by the board are hereby transferred to the Department of Agriculture.

(3) All unexpended administrative appropriations available at the time this Act takes effect in respect of the board shall be available for expenditure by the Secretary of Agriculture in the same manner and to the same extent as if the Secretary of Agriculture had been directly named in the laws making such appropriations.

Sec. 4. (a) All contracts or agreements lawfully entered into before the time this Act takes effect, by the board, shall be assumed and carried out by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(b) All rights, interests, or remedies, accruing or to accrue, as a result of any such contract or agreement, or of any action taken in pursuance by law by the board, shall be in all respects as valid, and may be exercised and enforced in like manner, as if this Act had not been passed.

(c) All orders, rules, regulations, and privileges which have been issued or granted by the board, and which are in effect at the

time this Act takes effect, shall continue in effect as if this Act had not been enacted, until modified, superseded, or repealed by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Sec. 5. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized, from time to time, to cover into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts any moneys in the revolving fund created by the Agricultural Marketing Act not needed in carrying out the provisions of this Act; and after the Secretary of Agriculture has completed the exercise of his functions under this Act any balance remaining in the revolving fund shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

Sec. 6. Any office, bureau, service, division, commission, or board transferred in whole or in part to the jurisdiction and control of the board under the authority of sub-section (e) of section 13 of the Agricultural Marketing Act is hereby retransferred to the department or establishment from which it was transferred to the board, together with its functions, and its records, property, including office equipment, and personnel, so transferred. Any unexpended balance of appropriations allotted by the board in respect of such agency or function is hereby transferred to such department or establishment.

Sec. 7. This Act shall take effect 30 days after the date of its enactment.

Would Prohibit Short Selling

Rep. Cross has introduced H. R. 4545, a bill to put a stop to short selling, and to deliver the commodity exchanges into the hands of the bureaucrats.

Sec. 5 reads: "The Sec'y of Agriculture is hereby authorized and directed to designate any board of trade as a contract market when, and only when, the governing board thereof provides that its rules and regulations applicable to such commodities bought or sold may be modified, changed or added to by the Sec'y of Agriculture." In other words, the chief bureaucrat of the Department of Agriculture is authorized to write the rules of the Board of Trade.

It is made unlawful to sell on an exchange, except—

(a) Where a person is the bona fide owner of an equal or greater quantity of the commodity, situated in this country or its Territories, than he offers to sell as a hedge on or through such board of trade;

(b) Where a person is the owner or lessee of land, or both, situated in the United States or its Territories, on which he is raising, or in good faith intends and expects to raise, within the next twelve months, an equal or greater quantity of the commodity than he offers to sell as a hedge on or through such board of trade;

(c) Where a person, though he comes under neither (a) nor (b) of this section, sells to one who has a bona fide contract to purchase, in the spot markets of this country, within the next twelve months, an equal or greater quantity of the commodity.

For Publicity of Short Sales

Rep. La Guardia of New York has introduced H. R. 3, referred to the com'te on interstate and foreign commerce, reading in part as follows:

Sec. 4. No short sale of a commodity may be made on or at an exchange or board of trade, unless—

(a) Such short sale shall be accompanied by a statement, in the form prescribed by the Federal Trade Commission for that purpose, signed by the seller or his broker or agent on his behalf, which shall truly set forth the kind and amount of the commodity so sold, the price, the names and addresses of the seller, buyer, and their respective brokers or agents, the time of such sale and such other relevant data as the Federal Trade Commission may require in that respect;

(b) The exchange or board of trade each day, upon the close of its business, shall cause a faithful summary of the statements accompanying the short sales made thereon that day to be prepared, in such form as the Federal Trade Commission may prescribe for that purpose, and a copy of this summary to be posted at the place of business of such exchange or board of trade and published in a newspaper of general circulation in the city or town where such exchange or board of trade is located or operates, in a manner that will make the contents of such summary plainly and readily available to the public;

(c) The exchange or board of trade shall preserve such statements, summaries, and records in that connection for the period of two years and keep them open at all times

during such preservation to the inspection of the Federal Trade Commission and its accredited representatives.

Capper's Bill to Kill the Futures Market

Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas has introduced a bill, S. 96, to amend the Grain Futures Act by imposing restriction the effect of which will be to drive trade away and destroy the farmers' open market. Among the provisions are the following:

Sec'y of Agriculture to Write Rules of Exchanges. Sec. 4F. It shall be unlawful for any contract market to make, adopt, maintain, or attempt to enforce any rule or regulation governing any trading in grain for future delivery which shall have been disapproved by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Brokers to be Licensed.—Sec. 4J. It shall be unlawful for any person to act as commission merchant, or broker, or as manager of a branch office or as correspondent of such commission merchant, or broker, or to act as pit broker, in handling or executing, or in transmitting for handling or execution, any order for the purchase or sale of grain for future delivery on or subject to the rules of any contract market, or to engage in accounting for the handling, execution, or filling of any such order, unless such person shall have been licensed by the Secretary of Agriculture as such commission merchant, or broker, or as manager of a branch office or as correspondent of such commission merchant, or broker, or as pit broker, as the case may be, and such license shall not have expired nor been revoked nor suspended.

Limit Trades to 2,000,000 bus.—It shall be unlawful for any person to buy or sell grain for future delivery, for speculative account, on or subject to the rules of any contract market (a) in amounts in excess of two million bushels in any future of any grain on any one contract market during any one business day, and/or (b) in amounts that shall result in giving such person a net position, long or short, in any one grain and future on any one contract market in excess of two million bushels at any one time.

Rule Private Individual Out of Business.—The failure of any person to comply with the provisions of this Act or the rules and regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture hereunder, or with any rule of any contract market made pursuant thereto or touching any of the matters and things herein provided for, shall be cause for requiring all contract markets, until further notice of the commission, to refuse all trading privileges thereon to such person.

Puts and Calls Prohibited.—It shall be unlawful for any person to engage in such dealing or trading in what are known as "bids," "offers," "puts," "calls," "ups," "downs," and advance or decline guarantees.

To Get Off the Gold Standard

Rep. Burtless has introduced in Congress a bill, H. R. 20, providing that all contracts to pay in gold made after the enactment of the law are void as to that provision; that a money standard bureau to be created in the Treasury Department, shall daily compute the market values of commodities and adjust the weight of the gold dollar. Every firm doing over \$50,000 of sales annually shall furnish data quarterly to the division or bureau.

To Limit Federal Grades to Interstate Grain

Rep. Sinclair has introduced in Congress a bill, H. R. 480, reading, in full, as follows:

That the United States Grain Standards Act, approved Aug. 11, 1916, is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof a new section to read as follows:

"Sec. 13. (a) That the provisions of this Act shall not be held to apply at any time prior to the original delivery to a carrier for transportation in interstate or foreign commerce (or if no such delivery occurs, then prior to the original transportation in such commerce) to any grain for which the Secretary of Agriculture has, under section 2 of this Act, fixed and established standards of quality and condition, or to corn (maize), wheat, rye, oats, barley, or flaxseed, whether or not such standards have been so fixed and established with respect thereto.

"(b) All such grains shall, prior to such original delivery or transportation, be held subject to the operation and effect of the laws of the State or Territory in which produced that are enacted in the exercise of the police powers of such State or Territory."

Would Put Government Into Crop Insurance Business

Rep. Sinclair of Kenmare, N. D., has introduced a bill, (H. Con. Res. 2) for the appointment of a joint commission with a view to determining the expediency of creating a government crop insurance bureau. The commission is to be composed of three senators and five representatives.

For Farmers Farm Relief Act

Rep. Sinclair has introduced in Congress a bill, H. R. 476, described as "The Farmers' Farm Relief Act, sec. 3 of which provides that

The Federal Farm Loan Board is hereby authorized and directed to liquidate, re-finance, and take up farm mortgages and other farm indebtedness, existing at the date this Act takes effect, by making real-estate loans, secured by first mortgages on farms, to an amount equal to the fair market value of such farms and 50 per centum of the fair value of insurable buildings and improvements thereon, thru the use of the machinery of the Federal farm land banks and national farm loan ass'ns, and to make all necessary rules and regulations for the carrying out of the purposes of this Act with expedition. Such loans to be made at the rate of 2½ per centum interest and 1½ per centum principal per annum.

The shortseller seems to be a favorite "goat" upon which to place the blame for our economic ills. Yet the factors causing the stupendous liquidation in practically all values during a business convulsion—whether represented on exchanges or not, and usually to a degree fully as great in values not determined on exchanges—are fundamentally economic and would exert about the same influence irrespective of the existence of exchange markets.—Prof. S. S. Huebner.

Insurance Notes

Lightning causes the United States an annual fire loss of \$12,000,000. Much of this can be avoided by putting the right kind of rods on buildings in the right way.

Portland, Ore.—A. W. Austin, Seattle; Chas. Walters, Bothell; A. G. Nelson, Renton, and R. M. Clagett, Snohomish, have been appointed to a com'te for the Feed Dealers Ass'n of Washington, to work thru the Washington Surveying & Rating Bureau, and the Washington State Insurance Examiner in an attempt to reduce the fire insurance premiums on feed buildings, plant, equipment and machinery. The attitude of insurance authorities is reported to have placed feed mills on the prohibited list, increasing the fire insurance rates on a large part of the industry by 30%.

Death of John Mullally

John D. Mullally, while in his office at St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 16, died of heart failure.

He had recently engaged in the grain business on his own account after leaving the Martin Grain Co. He was for many years a member of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange. A surviving brother, Daniel S. Mullally, also is a well known member of the grain trade.



John D. Mullally, St. Louis, Mo., Deceased

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

Marketing Act Has Bankrupted the Farmers

Grain & Feed Journals: There never was such an injustice put over on the farmers as this Federal Farm Board. It has practically bankrupted not only the farmers but about every one interested in the grain trade, including the poor storage builders, of whom I am one.

The Federal Farm Board has injured the grain buyer, and the merchant, as the farmer can not buy his goods. The banks have been injured and the depression so created has caused a large part of the unemployment.

This graft will go on and on unless the farmers and these other losers rise up in their wrath and smite the Board. It may have to be a cannon or a bomb.

Can Congress prevent or stop such squandering of public money? If so, why does it not? If it can not the press can. Why not do it?

Just how many useless bureaus are maintained and supported by a large part of the treasury deficit? How much printing of useless buncombe is there to send out to reach waste baskets and to kindle fires? How many thousands of other useless activities is the federal government engaged in to help keep the taxeaters' trough full?—J. F. Younglove, Sioux City, Ia.

Indiana Dealer Objects to Being Taxed on Account of Chain Stores

Grain & Feed Journals: I notice from your article on Chain Stores in the Journal for Dec. 9th that all grain dealers of this state will be called upon for an annual tax to help support the bureaucrats who will regulate and license them. I see no excuse for this sentimentalism regarding the inefficient operator of the independent store. If the single store operator cannot meet competition, then he should succumb like the rest of us have to do.

It is not always certain that the one store man does charge a higher scale of prices and takes wider margins. The independents have their organizations and co-operate in buying many commodities in large volume, thereby getting a close price. If they find that it is expensive to extend credit and deliver goods, then they should charge for that service. The chain stores do not give this service and many consumers are more than willing to pay the one storekeeper who generally has a better variety of goods and of higher quality and renders really a better service.

The chain store is designed to meet the necessities of people who must buy closely and count their pennies. It has earned a real place in our merchandising system and has kept many struggling families from want by its low prices. It is true that the chain store does not spend money in every community but even though each chain store does not spend much in the town where it is located, it leaves more with the customers to spend as may suit their necessity. We must not overlook the fact that the chain store does no bookkeeping, suffers no losses on bad accounts and does not maintain an expensive delivery truck.

Taxing grain merchants in order that a heavier tax may be justified on the chain store is unfair and unreasonable. I think the citizens of Indiana should demand the repeal of the law in its entirety and let the law of supply and demand regulate the competition between the one store merchant and the chain store merchant, just as we are compelled to meet the competition of the portable feed grinder and the line elevator.—P. F. Arrow, Terre Haute, Ind.

Farm Storage Act Not Unlike Pool

Grain & Feed Journals: Observation from trips over the eastern half of the grain belt of Illinois is that putting the Farm Storage Act into operation has not come because of great demand from farmers. Rather, it has been effected by the I. A. A. and the county agents.

I do not believe farmers will take advantage of it to any extent, possibly excepting those in Douglas, Macon, Shelby, Moultrie and Coles counties. From these counties originated the idea for closing the elevators. The farmers' idea of closing the elevators was not to close the front door—just the back. They wanted the elevators to take distress grain, pay for it, but not ship it out.

Most of the elevator operators take the attitude they should keep open as usual, and the farmers should hold their grain on the farm, just as they have in former years when not satisfied with the price. Elevator operators have never made it a rule to advise farmers when and when not to sell grain. But they have always stood ready to offer them a fair price when inclined to sell.

The joker to the Farm Storage Act is found in the requirement that all money that is loaned on corn in sealed cribs is loaned with the express understanding and written agreement that such grain, when marketed, must be sold thru the National Grain Corp. or its subsidiaries.—W. E. Culbertson, Sec'y, Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Delavan, Ill.

The Portable Feed Grinder Losing Out In Ohio

Grain & Feed Journals: I notice that some of your Indiana readers seem much perturbed over the introduction of portable feed mills in their territories. We have been fighting these parasites for over three years and the very fact that mills still being operated in our territory have changed hands three, four and five times since they started would seem to indicate that they are not proving a financial success.

In talking with a portable operator recently, he complained of competitive portable operators who are extending credit to tenants and farm owners without discrimination, so that their collection service more than double the cost of doing business. He assured me that he got more than his fill of it and would prefer working for somebody else.

He told me that the unreasonable requests of some prospective customers were ridiculous. The idea of running his truck ten or fifteen miles to grind a couple bags of corn did not look very profitable to him and he said he wasted much time waiting for farmers or calling on them for business and find-

ing that they had gone from home for the day. When his motor truck refused to run or the mill was out of order, he was compelled to remain idle until every department was able to function efficiently. Then he lost a lot of time because of some dirt roads that did not seem to meet the needs of his truck.

He criticized one of his competitors who jumped into the business with a great flourish and cut prices right at the start. He learned, much to his chagrin, that a chattel mortgage given by the first operator of the mill had never been satisfied by any of the succeeding owners and there was still a valid lien on the outfit. He assured me that operating a portable mill was accompanied with so many discouraging experiences, few men who had tried the business would venture into it a second time.

My own conviction is that elevator men who put in efficient mixers with a full line of ingredients and then advertise the service



ARE YOU willing to stoop down and consider the needs and the desires of little children; to remember the weakness and loneliness of people who are growing old; to stop asking how much your friends love you, and to ask yourself whether you love them enough; to bear in mind the things that other people have to bear on their hearts; to trim your lamp so that it will give more light and less smoke, and to carry it in front so that your shadow will fall behind you; to make a grave for your ugly thoughts, and a garden for your kindly feelings, with the gate open—are you willing to do these things even for a day? Then you can keep Christmas!

—HENRY VAN DYKE.

they have to offer farmer patrons, would not suffer long from portable competition.—A. P. Hossler, Urbana, O.

Farm Extension Work Costs Taxes

Grain & Feed Journals: Dr. C. B. Smith, Chief of the Department of Agriculture's Extension Service, speaking before the American Farm Bureau, made reference to "an organized effort on the part of certain business groups to belittle extension work and eliminate it from public service."

"This service," he declared, "has developed into the greatest rural education movement in the world . . . is something farmers are helping to pay for themselves and is not put into any county unless the farming people want it and help pay for it."

Which is just exactly where the trouble is. No grain dealer has any objection to a farmer learning all he can, and getting a couple of college educations if he pays the costs himself. At that few grain dealers give a whoop about the additional tax burden they must themselves bear to support the county agents for the farmers.

What they are concerned with, vitally, is the constant over-stepping of authorized activity on the part of county agents. It is hardly fair to expect a man to smile when he is forced to pay taxes for the support of an educator, then finds the educator entering into competition with him by doing a merchandising business, or getting up pool car orders for things the grain dealer handles on a reasonable margin.

We are in favor of the county agent who sticks to his knitting, but very much opposed to the one who thinks it necessary to drop stitches in that of everyone else. If more legislation is needed it is legislation to control or abolish the county agents.—Illinois Dealer.

Repeal Agricultural Class Legislation

Grain & Feed Journals: At the recent Congressional investigation of the Farm Board a prominent official of the Government grain marketing set-up testified that it was the purpose of this organization to tell millers and grain users what they must pay for their grain instead of asking them how much they are willing to pay. In this statement lies the selfish basic principle of the so-called aggrieved agriculturalist who sees no farther than his own door yard.

How his neighbor the consumer and wage-earner may be affected is of no concern to him. His only one big idea is to get the aid, power, and unlimited credit and backing of the Government to put over anything that may help his own selfish interest regardless how disastrous such a policy may affect his neighbor who is just as industriously pursuing a livelihood in some other different though equally worthy vocation.

Our Government ceases to be a government of the people when it fails or neglects to provide or protect the equal constitutional rights, freedom and liberties of all classes of its citizens engaged in the honorable pursuit of providing a livelihood for himself and his family; or, when it provides certain emoluments, benefits and advantages for certain classes of its citizens, and refuses same equal aid or help to other classes who are equally as deserving and dependent. The enactment and operation of the Agricultural Marketing Act did this very thing and should be repealed. Keep closely after your Senator and Representative and urge importance of such repeal.—C. F. Prouty, sec'y, Oklahoma Grain Dealers Ass'n, Oklahoma City, Okla.

Farmer Would Profit by Feeding Surplus Buying Futures

Grain & Feed Journals: I am a bit reluctant to unburden my mind. Just at this time it seems the most popular form of amusement to offer a panacea for farmer ills. In most cases, if one looks closely he can discover an ulterior motive without much difficulty. In my case I wish to state frankly that my only wish is that Mr. Farmer will prosper, for I know, that in my way alone will I prosper. If this be selfishness, then make the most of it. I can at least be given credit for frankness and honesty without high-sounding claims to unselfish altruism.

It seems to me that in these times of unusual surpluses in all commodities, especially grains, the thing to do is to encourage consumption. Anyone can see that the more material that is used up, the less there will be in stock, and the smaller the stock the lesser the surplus. When things are cheap people are inclined to use more and even waste some. A feeder is very likely to feed more thirty-cent corn per day to a steer, than if the corn was one dollar. Therefore, I say, let's encourage the consumption of all grains and supply all the cheap grains that consumers will buy. In other words, let's evaporate these surpluses, with all possible dispatch. It is a surplus of all commodities which has our people checkmated.

At the same time that cash grain is sold a May or July contract should be bought for an equal amount. Let these consumers have it at the low price and encourage them to use it up and at the same time by buying future contracts make it necessary for them to produce it to fill those contracts. If they have used it they will have a hard time filling the contracts with it. I believe if every farmer sold his corn on the cash market at the present time and bought it back for future delivery in July, somebody will be in a hard way to fill those contracts, for the reason that the corn will be gone and the seller of contracts will have a hard time to get the grain to satisfy his obligations.

If every farmer seals his corn and must according to his agreement deliver it about July 1st, it will be duck soup for the low-price boys. All the grain will be on hand to add to the already unwieldy surplus. Holding cash stocks increases surpluses, selling cash stocks reduces surpluses. Therefore, cash stocks should be sold and futures bought and the farmer will benefit. He is the fellow in whom I am interested.

The common garden variety of country grain elevator man has a splendid opportunity at this time to render real assistance to the common garden variety of farmer. In my experience I have found said farmer to be a square-shooting individual who has in many cases been loaded up with much misinformation. Professional farm relievers who know little about the matter themselves have been telling him a lot of bunk and in the absence of facts he has been led to believe what he has heard. Grain men, through some idea of ethics or pride, have been reluctant to give him the real facts. As a result he has the idea that any transaction on the grain exchange is a pure gamble, that all grain men are crooks and that prices are fixed each night by some omnipotent power exerted by a few grain barons who hold the farmers in slavery. This is not exaggerated, but is something I hear in this office many times each month. It is up to the average hick grain man to combat this idea. Truth and facts are unassailable, but unless we present the truth and facts, then lies and misinformation will prevail. It is high time to get away from so called ethics and hand out a little real truth on the present state of the nation.—Very truly, H. H. Bartells, Streator, Ill.

Hope for Better Times

Grain & Feed Journals: This has been a hard year for the dealers in Montana, with short crops, low prices and government interference. However, we still have hopes.—W. T. Giese, Helena, Mont.

Appeals handled by the field offices of the Dept. of Agriculture were the largest on record during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1931, having numbered 86,608, an increase of 8 per cent over the preceding year. Of the total number of appeals handled, the federal grain supervisor sustained the grade assigned by the licensed inspector in 71 per cent. The grade was raised in 10.1 per cent and lowered in 18.9 per cent of the cases.

Henry Rumsey Joins an Old Firm

Henry A. Rumsey, long head of the 63-year old firm of Rumsey & Co., succeeding his illustrious father, Israel P. Rumsey, is now manager of the grain department of A. O. Slaughter, Anderson & Fox, a large Chicago grain, stock, bond and commodity house with offices in the east and west and connections in all important grain centers.

Following the retirement of Rumsey & Co. from business to allow Mr. Rumsey a much needed and well earned rest after his strenuous efforts as Chairman of the Building Com'te of the new Board of Trade Building, the widely known "Henry" only put in an occasional appearance around the Board of Trade. After spending much of the summer in the Northern Wisconsin woods he returned to the city to climb back in the "pitcher's box" where he has since been "doing things" again.

The original firm of A. O. Slaughter & Co. still holds the record for handling the largest single day's transactions executed on the Chicago Board of Trade. The firm, established in 1866 in Chicago, was merged with Anderson & Fox of Chicago and the Pacific Coast last February.



Henry A. Rumsey, Chicago, Ill.

Million-bu. Annex for Katy Elevator

At Rosedale, Kan., which is a part of the commercial center of Kansas City, Mo., the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad Co. has increased the capacity of its Katy Elevator by the addition of a 1,000,000-bu. storage annex, which brings the total capacity of that plant up to 3,500,000 bus.

One storage annex of 33 tanks 115 ft. high, was erected in 1924, to the original plant which was built in 1922. In 1925 a grain drier was constructed. A second annex, consisting of 21 round tanks and a new working house was erected in 1926, the total number of bins, including the rectangular ones in the working house now being 141.

Soil conditions were such that the foundation required the driving of piles, over which is a reinforced concrete mattress 30 inches thick.

The 17 cylindrical bins of the 1931 addition are in three rows, providing 4 interstice bins and 12 outerstices bins of varying capacities. The cylindrical bins are 25 ft. in diameter. Bin bottoms for the circular, interstice and outerstices bins are of reinforced concrete and steel construction with sloped surfaces to make all of the bins self-cleaning.

In the basement of the storage there are provided three 36-in. belt conveyors, one under each row of bins, to which all bins are spouted by means of draw-off spouts which are provided with rack and pinion gates. These belt conveyors are driven by individual motors thru silent chain drives and the motors are interlocked with the motors of the conveyors ahead, with no voltage relays,

to prevent spills in the event of an interruption of operation.

The bins are covered over the top by a steel-reinforced concrete slab, surmounted by a concrete cupola housing the receiving conveyors and trippers used for filling the bins.

On the bin floor in the cupola of the new annex are two 42-in. belt conveyors located on the same centers as the conveyors in the former storage, so that the grain may be spouted directly onto them.

New 42-in. self-propelling trippers are provided for discharging the grain to the various bins. Individual motors and silent chain drives are provided for driving these belt conveyors.

A Zeleny Thermometer System is provided, which is an extension of the original system, making it possible to keep accurate records of the condition of the grain in the storage.

A dust collecting system is provided for collecting the dust created at all points where grain is discharged, and floor sweeps are located thruout to facilitate keeping the storage clean and free from dust.

The plant is very complete, and altho built at different times, really is one unit, with the utmost flexibility in the movement of grain from old and new storage for mixing purposes.

The storage was designed and built by the James Stewart Corporation under the direction of F. Ringer, chief engineer of the M., K. & T., and is operated by the Uhlmann Grain Co. The original plant and the four subsequent additions all were built by the James Stewart Corporation.

Farmer-Labor Party Resolves Against Farm Board

The Farmer-Labor Party in convention at Omaha, Neb., adopted the following resolution unanimously:

Whereas, the Federal Farm Board operating under the authority of the Agricultural Marketing Act, has for the past two years been engaged in abortive stabilization operations in wheat and cotton, which operations have resulted in loss to the taxpayers of this country of over two hundred million dollars.

Whereas, the stabilization operations instead of redounding to the benefit of the producer by increasing the prices of agricultural commodities, has on the contrary depressed such prices to the lowest levels in history, and

Whereas, the said Federal Farm Board has thru its subsidiaries, engaged in the merchandising of agricultural commodities in competition with the citizens of the states, and

Whereas, said merchandising activities are carried on by corporations alleged to be "farmer owned and farmer controlled" while they are in fact dominated by a clique of bureaucrats drawing enormous salaries at the expense of taxpayers, and

Whereas, all of the activities of the Federal Farm Board and its subsidiary organizations has enormously increased tax burdens of the citizens of the United States, now therefore be it

RESOLVED by the national farmer-labor party in convention assembled at Omaha, Neb., on Dec. 3, 1931, that we condemn the Agricultural Marketing Act, the Federal Farm Board and all of its subsidiaries as being subversive of the American principles of individual freedom and initiative, and demand the repeal of the Agricultural Marketing Act.

If you would like to be satisfied with your lot in life, build a service station on it.



Another Million Bushel Addition to the Katy Elevator at Kansas City.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Chillicothe, Tex., Dec. 19.—Our prospects for wheat are ideal at the present time.—L. L. Rutledge.

Decatur, Ill., Dec. 19.—Illinois crop of sunflowers is a very small acreage, some better quality, much smaller stocks and a better demand than last year.—H. I. Baldwin & Co.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 16.—This was the fifth consecutive wet week, both rain and snow falling, and with mild temperature. Corn husking was further delayed. Four to five inches of snow fell the night of the 8th from Peoria northward. Wheat continues good to excellent everywhere, but there is considerable fly infestation in the south third of the state.—Clarence J. Root, meteorologist, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Topeka, Kan., Dec. 19.—The acreage sown to wheat in Kansas this fall was reduced 14% or 1,803,000 acres compared with the area sown in the fall of 1930. The area sown totals 11,073,000 acres and compares with 12,876,000 acres sown in the fall of 1930, 12,958,000 in the fall of 1929 and is the smallest acreage planted in Kansas since the fall of 1924 when plantings totaled 10,740,000 acres. The condition of the crop on Dec. 1 was 70% of normal and is the lowest December condition reported since 1922. The crop entered the winter a year ago with a rating of 90% and two years ago with a rating of 92% of normal. The 1921-29 ten year average December condition is 79.4%. The acreage of rye sown for grain is estimated at 25,000 acres or 1,000 acres less than the acreage sown last fall. Condition of rye is 83% this fall compared with 92% last December.—F. K. Reed, U. S. Dept. of Ag. and J. C. Mohler, Kan. State Board of Ag.

Jefferson City, Mo., Dec. 22.—Missouri winter wheat for 1932 harvest is growing on 1,535,000 acres, compared to 1,505,000 sown in 1930. The December condition is 92% of normal against 89% last year. Missouri wheat is going into winter quarters in better vegetative condition than last year. Fall

weather has been more favorable to plant growth than one year ago, although in northwestern, south central and southeastern counties weather was too dry in early fall; hence, wheat is not so favorable as in other sections. Since moisture has been plentiful in most counties, wheat is probably not so deeply rooted as last year, therefore severe freezing might cause damage. Rye condition is 86% against 91% last year, owing mostly to unfavorable conditions in southwestern counties.—E. A. Logan, U. S. Dept. of Ag., and Jewell Mayes, Mo. State Board of Ag.

Decrease in Winter Wheat Acreage

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 11.—The acreage sown to winter wheat is reported to show a decrease of 6,250,000 acres or 14.8%, and is 36,162,000 acres. The five year average sown acreage is 43,145,000. The acreage this fall is the smallest sown since 1913.

Condition of wheat is 80.8% of normal. The ten year average condition is 83.3% and last year's was 86.3.

Based on average future conditions a yield of 12.7 bus. per acre and a production of 459,257,000 bus. is expected. Last year 775,000,000 bus. were produced and the five year (1926-30) average is 589,000,000.

Rye acreage sown is reported at 3,636,000, compared with 4,026,000 sown last year of which 735,000 acres were abandoned before harvest.—R. O. Cromwell, statistician, Lamson Bros. & Co.

Crops Abroad

Argentine flaxseed production, according to the first official estimate of the 1931 Argentine flaxseed production is 82,672,000 bus.; compared with a crop last year of 70,264,000 bushels. The estimated increase in Argentine production is just about offset by the marked decline in the United States yield this year and also the decline in the Canadian crop.

Wheat imported into France, destined for utilization other than human consumption, specifically as an animal feedstuff, seeding, or other usages, must be denatured by the seller and at the expense of the seller, under conditions fixed by order of the Ministry of Agriculture and under the Control of the customs administration, according to a recent decree. The maximum proportion of foreign wheat permitted to be used in the milling of flour in France was decreased from 10 per cent to 3 per cent.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Feed Manufacturers Supply Co. has been made agents for Clotrate cod liver oil, and the calcium carbonate and poultry grits products of the United States Gypsum Co.

Why Corn Grades Lower than No. 3

General field headquarters of the federal grain supervision at Chicago has compiled the following record of the grading of corn for several crop years prior to 1931:

Market—	Per Cent of Supervised Corn Receipts Graded Lower Than No. 3 by Crop Years					
	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
Chicago	51.9	26.3	31.0	58.7	54.2	31.9
Indianapolis	46.5	22.6	26.5	59.7	45.4	28.2
Omaha	41.6	34.1	45.3	51.1	54.7	39.0
St. Louis	30.9	28.7	23.0	51.2	42.2	20.2
Entire U. S.	35.6	24.5	26.2	43.2	37.7	26.6
Moisture Over 17.5%						
Chicago	24.4	57.1	35.6	3.8	9.3	10.1
Indianapolis	18.7	59.4	36.7	1.8	11.7	23.7
Omaha	10.1	21.5	5.3	1.2	4.0	6.0
St. Louis	15.2	43.4	19.2	2.1	15.1	8.2
Entire U. S.	15.9	39.9	22.4	2.5	8.3	7.6
Total Damaged Over 6%						
Chicago	1.8	2.0	3.6	1.6	2.7	...
Indianapolis	7.7	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.1	...
Omaha	1.4	1.9	5.8	.7	.2	...
St. Louis	1.3	.4	1.5	...	.2	...
Entire U. S.	1.4	1.4	4.4	1.3	2.6	...
Test Weight Under 51 Lbs.						
Chicago	1.8	2.0	3.6	1.6	2.7	...
Indianapolis	7.7	1.0	1.6	1.0	1.1	...
Omaha	1.4	1.9	5.8	.7	.2	...
St. Louis	1.3	.4	1.5	...	.2	...
Entire U. S.	1.4	1.4	4.4	1.3	2.6	...

Final Report on 1931 Crops

Washington, Dec. 16.—The Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture makes the following report of crop acreages and production for 1931, with revisions for 1930:—

Crop and Year—	Acreage 000 omitted	—PRODUCTION—	
		Per Acres	000 omitted Total
Corn, bus.			
1930	100,743	20.4	2,060,185
1931	104,970	24.4	2,556,863
Winter Wheat			
1930	39,509	15.2	601,840
1931	41,009	19.2	787,465
Durum Wheat (4 States)			
1930	4,745	12.2	57,719
1931	2,869	6.4	18,395
Other Spring Wheat, U. S.			
1930	16,884	11.8	198,601
1931	11,071	7.8	86,411
All Wheat			
1930	61,138	14.0	858,160
1931	54,949	16.2	892,271
Oats			
1930	39,729	32.2	1,277,764
1931	39,722	28.0	1,112,142
Barley			
1930	12,662	24.1	304,601
1931	11,471	17.3	198,965
Rye			
1930	3,543	12.8	45,379
1931	3,143	10.4	32,746
Buckwheat			
1930	573	12.2	6,962
1931	502	17.7	8,875
Flaxseed			
1930	3,732	5.7	21,240
1931	2,313	4.8	11,018
Rice, (4 States)			
1930	959	46.2	44,299
1931	970	46.4	45,014
Grain Sorghums			
1930	6,586	9.8	64,416
1931	7,152	14.6	104,529
Hay, tame, tons			
1930	52,622	1.21	63,463
1931	53,449	1.20	64,233
Hay, Wild			
1930	13,793	.78	10,751
1931	11,977	.68	8,133
Clover Seed, bus. (red & alsike)			
1930	1,076	1.42	1,523
1931	885	1.38	1,222
Sweet Clover Seed			
1930	218	3.88	848
1931	218	3.48	760
Lespedeza			
1930	41	3.07	128
1931	56	4.22	238
Alfalfa, Seed			
1930	419	2.73	1,145
1931	353	2.41	852
Timothy Seed			
1930	428	4.06	1,740
1931	482	4.24	2,045
Soy Beans			
1930	1,162	13.3	15,416
1931	1,271	14.9	18,885
Cowpeas			
1930	674	8.8	5,922
1931	1,016	10.3	10,468
Beans, Dry			
Edible, bags			
1930	2,091	11.0	13,759
1931	1,860	11.5	12,705
Cottonseed, tons			
1930	...	...	6,185
1931	...	...	7,523

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for May delivery at following markets for the past two weeks, have been as follows in cents per bushel:

	Wheat											
	Dec. 9	Dec. 10	Dec. 11	Dec. 12	Dec. 14	Dec. 15	Dec. 16	Dec. 17	Dec. 18	Dec. 19	Dec. 21	Dec. 22
Chicago	54 1/2	55	56 3/4	56 1/4	57	59	58 3/4	56 3/4	58	56 3/4	55 1/2	55 3/4
Winnipeg	51	50 7/8	51 3/8	51 1/4	50 7/8	52 1/4	51 3/4	50 3/8	50 3/4	50 3/8	49 5/8	50 1/4
*Liverpool	55 3/4	54 1/4	55	57 3/4	57 1/2	57 7/8	59 1/2	58 3/8	57 1/4	58 1/2	57	56 7/8
Kansas City	47 1/4	48	49 3/4	49 1/2	49 7/8	51 1/4	51 1/4	48 7/8	50 3/4	49 3/8	48 3/4	48 1/2
Minneapolis	63 3/4	64	65 3/4	65 3/4	65 3/4	67 7/8	67 3/4	66	68 1/2	67 1/2	65 7/8	66
Duluth, durum	63 3/4	63 7/8	65	65	65 3/4	67 7/8	67 1/2	65 7/8	68 1/2	66 1/2	65 3/4	65 1/2
Omaha	47	47 3/4	49	48 7/8	49 1/2	51 1/2	51	49 1/2	50 3/8	49 3/8	48	...
St. Louis	54 1/2	55	56 3/4	56 1/4	57	59	58 1/2	56 3/4	58	56 3/4	...	...
Milwaukee	54 3/4	55	56 1/2	56 3/4	57	58 7/8	58 3/8	56 1/2	58	56 7/8	55 3/4	...
Corn												
Chicago	39 7/8	40 1/8	40 1/8	39 3/4	39 7/8	42 3/8	41 3/4	40 3/4	41 7/8	41 1/8	40	40 1/2
Kansas City	37 7/8	38 3/4	38 3/4	38 3/4	38 3/4	40 5/8	40	38 7/8	39 5/8	38 3/4	38	38 1/2
Omaha	38 3/4	38 3/4	38 1/2	38 1/4	38 3/4	40 7/8	40 1/4	39 3/4	40	39 3/4	38 3/8	...
St. Louis	39 7/8	40 1/8	40 1/8	39 3/4	39 7/8	42 3/8	41 3/4	40 3/4	41 7/8	41 1/8	...	...
Milwaukee	40	40 1/8	40 1/8	39 7/8	39 7/8	42 3/8	41 3/4	40 3/4	41 7/8	41 1/8	40 1/2	...
Oats												
Chicago	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 3/4	25 1/2	25 1/4	26 3/4	26 1/4	25 7/8	26 1/4	26 1/4	25 1/2	25 5/8
Winnipeg	32 1/4	32 7/8	33 1/8	33 1/4	33 1/4	33 1/2	33 1/2	33	32 1/2	32 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/4
Minneapolis	25	24 5/8	25 1/4	25 3/4	25 3/4	26 3/4	26 1/4	26	26 1/4	26 1/4	25 5/8	25 3/4
Milwaukee	25 1/4	25 3/8	25 3/8	25 3/8	25 3/8	26 1/4	26 1/4	25 7/8	26 1/4	26 1/4	25 5/8	...
Rye												
Chicago	42 3/4	42 3/4	43 3/4	44 1/4	44 3/4	48	46 3/4	44 3/4	46 3/4	45 3/4	44 3/4	44 3/4
Minneapolis	40 5/8	40 1/4	41 3/4	41 7/8	41 7/8	44 3/4	43 7/8	42 3/4	43 7/8	42 7/8	41 7/8	42 3/4
Winnipeg	43 3/8	43 3/4	43 3/4	44 1/4	44 3/4	48	47 3/4	45	46 3/4	46	44 7/8	45 1/2
Duluth	41 3/4	41 1/8	41 3/8	42	42 3/4	46 3/4	45 1/2	43 3/4	45 3/4	44	42 7/8	43 3/4
Barley												
Minneapolis	38	38 3/8	38 7/8	38 1/2	38 3/4	39 3/8	39 1/2	38 3/2	39 3/4	38 7/8	38	38 7/8
Winnipeg	39 3/8	39 3/8	39 3/4	39 3/8	39 3/8	40 7/8	41 1/8	40 3/4	41 1/8	41 1/8	40 3/4	40 3/4

*Deduction made on wheat only for depreciated currency.

Grading of Corn Between Markets

During November 1077 carlots of corn were covered by intermarket records, of which 98 per cent graded satisfactorily at destination. One-half of the differences in grade were on the factor of damaged kernels and 28 per cent on moisture. One year ago (November, 1930) 91 per cent of the intermarket corn shipments stood up well on destination grades, reports the federal grain supervision.

Sowings and Dec. 1 Condition of Winter Wheat and Rye Crops

Washington, D. C., Dec. 18.—Winter wheat was sown this fall (1931) in the United States on 13,682,000 acres, a reduction of 4,467,000 acres or 10.4 per cent from the sowings in the fall of 1930. This is the first substantial change in acreage sown to winter wheat since the fall of 1928 when sowings fell about an equal extent from the high figure of 47,317,000 acres sown in 1927. The sowings of 1927 had been exceeded only twice; in 1921 when they were 47,930,000 and in the war year 1918, when they reached 51,483,000.

Sowings in much of the hard red winter wheat area of the central plains and in many sections of the far western and the eastern states were made under unfavorable conditions of extreme dryness. As a result the crop in those sections got a late start and in some cases the wheat is still unspouted, though late rains have helped in many areas. Sowings in the soft red winter wheat area of the east north central states were made under almost ideal conditions but the unusually warm weather of the last month has led to such a heavy growth as to involve danger of extreme winter loss in case of sudden severe weather without adequate snow protection.

The condition of winter wheat on Dec. 1, for the United States was reported at 79.4 per cent of normal, 6.9 points below the condition on Dec. 1, 1930 and about 3.8 points below the 10-year (1921-1930) average condition on Dec. 1. The condition this year is the lowest December condition since 1890 with the exception of 1917 and 1921. In other years with correspondingly low condition, winter loss of acreage has been above average. In general, condition was above average in the principal soft winter wheat area but below average in the remainder of the country.

Rye.—Sowings of rye in the United States this fall (1931) for harvest in 1932 are estimated at 3,712,000 acres, a decrease from the 3,993,000 acres sown last fall (1930) of 7 per cent. Acreage sown in the fall of 1929 was 3,791,000 acres; in the fall of 1928 3,279,000 acres. The reduction in acreage was general in all of the important rye producing states except Michigan, Wisconsin, South Dakota and Iowa. Extreme drouth interfered with seeding in the northwestern states. Grass pasture conditions in the central and eastern states were much more favorable than in 1930, which tended to reduce the acreage of rye needed for supplemental pastures.

The average condition, as reported on Dec. 1 was 81.0 per cent of normal, the lowest for that date on record since 1890. The outlook for the 1932 crop is considerably better than it was for the 1931 crop in the northern states east of the Mississippi river.

The proposed changes in the grades of wheat as published on page 595 of the Journals for Nov. 25 emanate from Professor Geo. R. Hyslop of the Oregon State Agricultural College and E. C. Parker of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, who are a com'te appointed a few years ago to investigate what could be done to satisfy grain shippers in the Southwest who had complained of the unfairness resulting from the application of the grade rules to wheat having straw or ground odor or bleached berries.

Teletypewriter machines have been installed in business offices, 10,500 by the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., and 10,000 by the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Co. Many of the machines are in branch offices of the same business concern, but it is possible to connect machines that are installed in the offices of different firms. The new service is cutting down the long-distance telephone expenses of the firms using it, with the added advantage of a record of the communication.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Only 15 per cent of the corn crop leaves the farm to be inspected. Hogs eat 40 per cent, horses and mules 20 per cent, cattle 15 per cent. Merchant millers grind 6.5 per cent.

Decatur, Ill., Dec. 19.—Soya beans are moving to market to slow music. The mills are confronted with low prices for bean products and the farmers are not offered a large price for the beans.—H. I. Baldwin & Co.

A movement of corn from Omaha to the Pacific Coast is reported by rail to St. Louis, barges to New Orleans and steamers thru the Panama Canal to California, where the cash price is said to be 73½ cents per bushel.

San Francisco, Cal.—Receipts of grain during November were: Wheat 9,196 tons, barley 8,750, oats 160, corn 1,444, against wheat 8,167 tons, barley 31,974, oats 1,346, corn 1,410, in November, 1930.—James J. Sullivan, chief inspector San Francisco Chamber of Commerce.

Of the 6,654 cars of grain sorghums received at terminal markets from July 1, 1930, to June 30, 1931, 224 graded No. 1, 2,368, No. 2; 2,432 No. 3; 1,240 No. 4, and 390 cars Sample. At Kansas City in 1931 the average test weight was 57.4, and moisture content 13.8, according to the federal grain supervision.

Decatur, Ill., Dec. 12.—The blockade ordered by farmers in some localities against local elevators receiving and shipping out grain seems to have lost its force, in fact, some farmers are bringing in such corn as overruns their own storage capacity. Such grain would be offered for sale more freely, we think, if prices were a little higher.—H. I. Baldwin & Co.

Poor demand for corn from the former outlets to the southeast and east is forcing Illinois corn to the west and northwest. Corn is moving from Illinois to Kansas City. Shipments have been made this year of corn from Chicago to Wisconsin and then northwest. Chicago recently worked 100,000 bus. corn to go to Duluth.

Chicago, Ill., Dec. 8.—We have weighed aboard vessels to date this year 70,441,311 bus. of grain. During this same time we have weighed from vessels 10,889,541 bus. Some of this grain is still at Chicago, being in winter storage in the vessels. These figures compare with last year's figures when 54,401,538 bus. were loaded aboard vessels and 10,915,908 bus. were loaded from vessels.—J. A. Schmitz, Board of Trade Weighmaster.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Receipts of grain during November were: Wheat 141,000 bus., corn 2,058,000, oats 544,000, against wheat 90,000 bus., corn 2,398,000, oats 368,000, rye 3,000, in November, 1930. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat 373,000 bus., corn 1,035,000, oats 924,000, rye 1,500, against wheat 447,000 bus., corn 1,440,000, oats 828,000, rye 18,000 in November, 1930.—Wm. H. Howard, sec'y Board of Trade.

St. Louis, Mo.—Receipts of grain during November were: Wheat 2,773,200 bus., corn 1,118,600, oats 371,800, rye 1,300, barley 137,600, kafir 74,400, hay 1,536 tons, against wheat 1,859,200 bus., corn 1,628,200, oats 767,800, rye 3,900, barley 254,400, kafir 57,600, hay 10,812 tons in November, 1930. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat 2,734,200 bus., corn 175,131, oats 346,950, rye 3,900, barley 12,800, kafir 21,600, hay 216 tons, against wheat 1,152,200 bus., corn 709,400, oats 774,400, barley 49,600, kafir 10,800, hay 4,476 tons in November, 1930.—C. B. Rader, sec'y Merchants Exchange.

Cincinnati, O.—Receipts of grain during November were: Wheat 304,000 bus., shelled corn 331,500 bus., oats 124,000, rye 5,600, bar-

ley 1,600, buckwheat 2,800, feed 510 tons, hay 1,639 tons, soy beans 23,800 bus., against wheat 116,800 bus., shelled corn 486,000, ear corn 1,000, oats 190,000, rye 18,200, barley 4,800, buckwheat 2,800, feed 120 tons, hay 6,424 tons, soy beans 57,400 bus., in November, 1930. Shipments during the same period were: Wheat 580,800 bus., shelled corn 139,500, oats 112,000, rye 16,800, against wheat 268,800 bus., shelled corn 294,000, oats 292,000, rye 19,600, barley 16,000, in November, 1930.—John O'Hara, chief inspector Cincinnati Board of Trade, Inc.

Canadian Grain Movement

Country deliveries of wheat in Canada at elevators and over platforms, fell off substantially after the first two weeks of November and to the end of the month a total of approximately 175 million bushels of wheat had been marketed, as compared with 230 million bushels a year ago.

Export clearances from Aug. 1 to Nov. 27 amounted to 60,686,999 bus., against 87,642,219 bus. for the corresponding weeks a year ago. For the last week of November clearances were speeded up to the total of 10,156,574 bus., to make good on sales for November loading. During the week ended Dec. 4, the export shipments of wheat were 1,412,824 bus. below those of the same week in 1930. Reduced shipments were shown from Montreal and U. S. Atlantic seaboard ports.

Lake shipments of all grains from the head of the lakes from the opening of navigation to Nov. 30, aggregated 188,424,350 bus., against 206,491,858 bus. for the corresponding period of the preceding season, as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

A small increase is noted in the wheat stocks over the previous week, when 186,807,435 bus. were reported in store, compared with 185,416,528 bus. a week ago. For the corresponding week in 1930, 211,431,865 bus. were stored in the elevators. The stocks in the Eastern elevators have risen from 18,808,553 bus. on Nov. 27 to 20,866,956 bus. on Dec. 4; this compares with 33,336,030 bus. for the corresponding week in 1930.

Canadian wheat in United States lake and Atlantic ports amounted to 19,594,364 bus. on Dec. 4, compared with 16,722,162 bus. for the previous week. The bulk of the former, amounting to 17,719,330 bus. is located at Buffalo, while New York accounts for 1,500,034 bus. and Duluth 1,000 bus.

With the closing of the season of navigation on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence, the movement via Vancouver is expected to increase substantially. Already a good volume of ocean tonnage has been chartered for December and January, besides some for February. There is an ample supply of vessels at 23-6—24-6 per ton for U. K.-Continent shipments, so that freight rates are not likely to advance. Rates from the Atlantic seaboard ports are very weak, with an ample supply of liner space available for shipments from those ports, reports E. A. Ursell.

For Investigation of Farm Board

A policy of secrecy has been followed by the farm board. But there is a day of reckoning, and that will be when the farm board members will be required to appear before the house appropriations com'te, said John J. Cochran, a Missouri representative in Congress. If the facts are not brought out there, I will favor a general investigation by the committee on expenditures, of which I am a member. This com'te may proceed without action by the house itself."

The charge is made that although the Farm Board was organized to help the farmers, the latter are paying the grain corporation brokerage fees thru the stabilization corporation. These are being paid not only for the grain bought for the stabilization corporation but brokerage fees are paid for all the grain sold for the stabilization corporation, even when the sale is made at a loss. This same procedure applies to corporations organized to handle other commodities. Members of congress have been unable to obtain any information, whatsoever.

Elevator "M" Inquiry Drags Along

Governor Olson's investigation into irregularities at Elevator "M," Minneapolis, Minn., already reported in the Journal Dec. 9, page 653, covering the charges stated in the Journal Sept. 23, page 326, was continued in the earlier days of December, but brought out little that was new.

TOM DAVIS, attorney for the Farmers Union, declared that only four cars of grain had been "plugged."

EDWARD JOHNSON, deputy in charge of grain inspection, testified that the order which resulted in the breaking of the seals on 12 bins of grain under investigation because of complaint regarding methods used in its regrading and reweighing and also the seal on the elevator track scale was given by Colonel Wilkinson.

That O. P. B. Jacobson, veteran chairman of the commission, was present when the order was given, but personally did not order it as Mullin has charged.

That order was given late in July, with the explanation that the Farmers' National Grain Corporation, which had come into possession of the elevator, had requested cancellation of its license as a public warehouse and that it would continue as a private warehouse. That the colonel told them cancellation of the warehouse certificates certifying the grain in sealed bins as No. 1 dark northern had been requested.

M. W. THATCHER, general manager of the Farmers' Union, told the governor that most of the wheat in elevator M was sold to the Farmers National last May 4 and not on or about July 15, as had previously been regarded as the transfer date. He said that on July 15 the elevator, exclusive of its contents, was sold to the Farmers' National, which later turned it over to its subsidiary, the Farmers' National Warehouse Corporation.

CHESTER L. NICHOLS, attorney for Senator Mullin, who made the charges, declared: "We aim to show that the Commission permitted the sale of the elevator by the Farmers' Union to the Farmers' National with full knowledge of fraud perpetrated and further permitted cancellation of the elevator's license at the request of the new owners to divest themselves of authority to investigate.

"We charge also that the railroad and warehouse commission cancelled the license to prevent a proper checkup of the elevator."

GEO. H. TUNELL, chief deputy grain inspector asserted that on May 6, 1931, he was called by another elevator, which had received the car from elevator M, to make an inspection. He found elevator dust and other debris in the bottom of the car, ordered its grade lowered and then wrote a letter to the Commission describing the conditions. Thus far, he declared, he has received no acknowledgment of his letter and has heard of no action being taken by the Commission.

A. J. LARSON, of the Calumet Elevator Co., testified that his company had purchased another car, one of flax, which it found to have been "plugged."

When the car described by Tunell was detected, the Farmers' Union Terminal Ass'n ordered it cleaned at the Calumet Elevator at its own expense. A second car was ordered back to elevator M for cleaning. No complaints were made concerning this car except to the Ass'n, which sought to rectify the condition.

Where there is so much smoke it must take more than evidence to cover the fire.

County agents still associate themselves with commercial activities, while being paid salaries with taxpayers' monies. News from Concord, N. C., refers to election of officers and appointment of committees by the Four-County Seed Exchange, whereat W. G. Yeager, farm agent for Rowan County, was chosen manager.

Compressed Air for Cleaning Cars

A miller who was troubled with weevil on flour loaded into empty grain cars got rid of the insect infestation by cleaning the cars thoroly with compressed air. He flattened the end of a piece of quarter inch gas pipe, attached it to a hose and put on 90 lbs. of air pressure. The first car cleaned (after the switching crew had swept it and declared it fit for flour shipment) had a bushel of grain in the linings and cracks, and eight different kinds of bugs which live on grain were picked out. In other cars the results were similar.

Early Grain Hoist in Oklahoma

By I. D. ALLISON

So simple a device as a box and a hoisting drum, operated by horse or mule power, was the first elevator built at Chelsea, Okla. This was erected by W. J. Strange in 1890, 17 years before the Indian Strip was granted statehood, and was the first to be built on the Frisco railroad west of the Missouri line.

The hoisting equipment consisted of a 60 bushel box, suspended on cables from a revolving overhead shaft, so box could be lowered to the ground. The shaft was fitted with a wooden flange wheel, wrapped with cable, one end of which ran thru a pulley near the base of the adjoining granary.

As the load of grain was scooped from the wagon into the elevating box, the free end of this cable was hooked to the back axle of the wagon. Driving the team forward turned the flange wheel, winding the elevating cables on the shaft, causing the box to rise. The box tipped a little so that when its gate was opened at the top of the shaft the grain would run into a chute emptying into one of two small bins in the granary, with aggregate capacity for 1,500 bus. Another chute was so arranged it would discharge into a box car when desired. The first car of grain shipped was wheat. This simple device was Chelsea's only elevator for two years.

Mr. Strange's second elevator was erected at the same town in 1900, the first independent elevator on the Frisco, west of Missouri of what was then modern construction. Its construction cost \$12,000, with lumber from Arkansas saw mills at a cent a foot. It was considered a large elevator, and was fitted with a sheller for handling large quantities of corn raised in the vicinity of Chelsea. Wagons lined up for half a mile, waiting their turn to weigh and unload.

Mr. Strange pioneered in the Strip going into the Indian Territory Feb. 15, 1880, and was directly identified with the grain business of the state for many years after it was admitted to the Union in 1907.

A great many improvements have been made in elevator construction and grain handling equipment since and the grain business has moved westward from Chelsea. But Oklahomans have progressed as rapidly as any and no better elevators may be found than now operate within its borders.

Frank Hutchinson of Lawrenceburg, Ind., has been nominated for chairman of the board of the Millers National Federation.

Banks Refusing Draft Notation

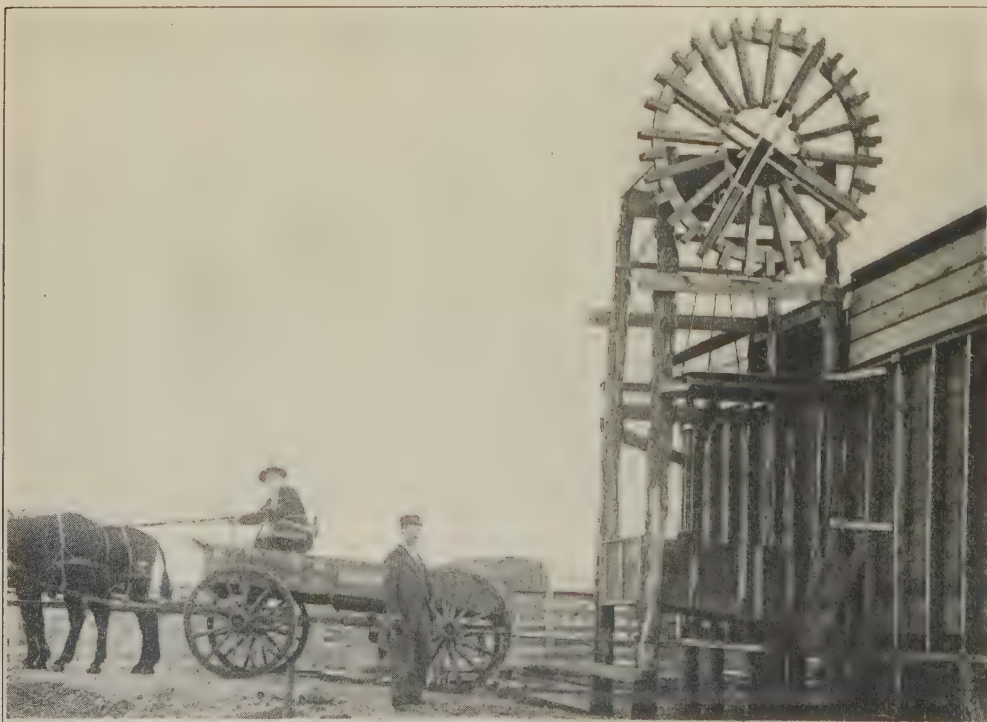
Bankers are the judges and dictators of the conditions under which they will undertake the collection of drafts. Hence they are within their legal rights when they send out notices reading:

"Notice is hereby given that this bank will not hereafter undertake to handle for collection and remittance items received with the following or similar instructions:

"This draft is a cash item and is not to be treated as a deposit. The funds obtained through its collection are to be accounted for to the drawer and are not to be commingled with other funds of the collecting bank."

This action throws the shipper back on the express company as the dependable collection agency.

If in addition to the uniform collection code enacted in 17 states the Congress would enact the Strong bill giving priority to draft collections shippers would be pretty well safeguarded so far as national banks are concerned. Altho the House Com'tee on Banking and Currency by a vote of 7 to 6 refused to report out the Strong bill, renewed efforts should be made towards its enactment.



Elevating Grain to Bins in 1890 at Chelsea, Okla.

[See facing page.]

South Dakota Farmers Censure Marketing Act

After an absence of six years the Farmers Elevator Ass'n of South Dakota met again at Watertown, on Dec. 8, 9 and 10 for its twenty-fifth annual convention. Although the weather was most severe, attendance fell off only about 25%.

Tuesday morning was wisely left open for visiting, renewing acquaintances and registration. The directors met in the morning.

Tuesday afternoon's session began with the usual routine, Pres. Chris Jensen of Putney, calling the group to order and responding to the Mayor's representative's address of welcome.

"The grain market has been the mark of politicians for years," he said. Remarking that marketing legislation can be properly moulded if the legislature is given the facts in the case, Mr. Jensen continued: "In times like these there are many new schemes of co-operation. People suggest things that cannot be done.

"I believe in keeping the farmers' elevators in a position to sell in the competitive markets. The 'old line' elevators did not compete, but the farmers' elevators are still paying the highest competitive prices. In fact we are paying more than we can afford, especially when the volume of business is small.

"At a time like this; when the price of grain is so low I cannot figure whether South Dakota farmers want low or high prices for their grain. The interests of the buyer and the seller are never the same. But we must do everything possible to assure free and open markets!"

Speaking of the policy of the federal Farm Board in hoarding grain, Mr. Jensen declared in an interview that "for the purpose of boosting prices such a policy is absurd on its face. Price pegging has cost the farmers dearly and it has not been a success.

"There can be no agreement between buyer and seller, for the man who raises grain is never satisfied with the price. Even now, with a short crop in South Dakota this year, we are hearing complaints from those farmers who must buy grain for feed. They think they are paying too much for it.

"The Farm Board's plan could never work on the theory that holding great stocks of grain from world markets would boost the price. People will not pay high prices for any commodity of which they are certain there is a surplus. I believe the farmer's interest is best served by the organization which permits him to market his commodity in the market which gives him the best price. That is why I am opposed to the grain marketing hookup which would have tied my hands."

Mr. Jensen reviewed the history of the farmers' elevator movement in South Dakota, declaring that better prices for grain had their origin in the formation of farmers' elevators.

SECY H. A. OLSON, Sioux Falls, read the minutes of last year's convention, which were approved.

JOHN T. BELK, Henry, one of the organization's early presidents, spoke first on the "History of Farmers Elevators in South Dakota," reminiscing and reviewing ancient hatreds and suspicions and deploring the lack of interest by the youthful farmers in the movement. He would lead a war-dance around some tomb.

"The day of the small grain farmer is at an end," he concluded. "There has been a distinct change in agriculture. We must keep pace and change accordingly."

A. L. BERG, Baltic, Farm Board representative and former president of this state organization, a purported high-grade butcher in his old home town, delivered a well shrouded address entitled "Twenty-Fifth Anniversary," designed to minimize the rumors and reports about irregularities and Farm Board inefficiencies. He piled laurels so high as to be top-heavy.

"There have probably been many Elevator 'M' deals in the past, only no one has heard about them. He clouded the issue with claims of saving the farmers millions of dollars by keeping domestic prices above world levels. He quickly swung into a discourse of the banking structure of the country and concluded with some remarks on European debts.

He stated in opening that Farmers' Ele-

vators always had been under-financed and had even been known to increase their indebtedness by borrowing moneys to pay dividends, another fallacy of too much credit, which he deplored and condemned before delving into the elevator "M" scandal.

H. E. COVEY, Hamill, vice president and a state legislator of many years standing, concluded the afternoon's program with an address on "What Has Been Accomplished in 25 Years of Co-operation," citing the value of the movement in carefully reviewing its history and pointing to the dangers that have beset this form of co-operative marketing with the subsequent development.

At the present time, he said, the farmers' elevators serve more than 4,000 communities in the country, representing more than 500,000 stockholders, with a patronage of more than 900,000 farmers.

Tuesday Evening Session

MR. COVEY presided at the prolonged evening session attended by about 60 delegates.

D. K. LOUCKS, Watertown, lawyer, opened the session with a technical discourse on "Need of Co-operation in Organization," dealing with the legal phases and legislative history governing the organization, existence and taxation of co-operative organizations. Co-operative organization stock-holders formerly were subject to double-liability, he commenced, but today a co-op does not even have to report to the income tax department—much less to pay the tax—provided their legal structure complies with the statutes.

J. J. MURPHY, Pierre, Chairman of the Board of Railroad Commissioners, and recently elected president of the State Railway Commissioners organization, reviewed the decision on Docket 17,000, reciting the stand taken and showing how South Dakota received the best "relationship" of rates so that now those of the state can compete on an equitable basis—now having a better relationship of rates than any other state. Mr. Murphy feels that now South Dakota has a chance to grow and expand.

The theory of density of traffic and population as a basis of rate making has been set aside in our case, he pointed out.

The public is responsible for the growth in railway competition, he said, and the producer must stand the burden of such augmented services. If the producer cannot afford to support all agencies, buses, trucks, river transportation, etc., then some of them must be dropped. This process of elimination does not and cannot include the railroads, he said, in speaking of state truck legislation.

He next explained the 15% rate increase and rapped water transportation proposals and programs, citing that such does not contribute to the states' welfare one iota, particularly since the bulk of export grain demand is supplied by the South West where wheat is harvested two months before the South Dakota harvest. Water transportation just increases rail rates.

Mr. Murphy concluded with a treatment of the warehouse storage law amendments, which "are not injurious to farmers." He cited the recent court decision holding that selling stored grain on the open market constitutes "conversion" and of their intervention in the case, carrying same to the Supreme Court and their obtaining a reversal of the decision. In this connection he urged greater support and consciousness of such situations.

F. S. BETZ, Chicago, concluded the evening's program with an address on "Farmers' Elevators."

MR. COVEY announced the following committees:



A Rush of Grain to W. J. Strange's Original Elevator soon justified the Erection of this Elevator at Chelsea, Okla. [See facing page.]

RESOLUTIONS: Geo. W. Dixon, Aberdeen, chairman; M. F. Lamb, Winner; Mike Arbuck, Hoven; N. W. Brekke, Vienna; Frank Ripley, Huron; J. M. Oyan, Colman, and Chris Sandvig, Canton.

CREDENTIALS. C. G. Anderson, Aberdeen; O. G. Ebbeson, Brookings, and Sec'y H. A. Olson, Sioux Falls.

Wednesday Morning Session

JOHN FROSTAD, Sioux Falls, auditor, opened the session with a constructive address on "Auditing As Applied to the Farmers' Elevator," which is published elsewhere. His talk was followed by many pertinent questions.

EDWARD JOHNSON, Chief Deputy Inspector, Minneapolis, followed with an address reiterating the process of grading grain. His address appears elsewhere.

P. P. QUIST, Minnesota State Weighmaster, followed with a history of weighing grain during the thirty years he has been in office. His address is quoted elsewhere.

OTTO F. BAST, Minneapolis, gave a clear cut word picture on the "Terminal Elevator Operator's Function in Handling, Storing and Merchandising Grain." His address appears elsewhere in this number.

Wednesday Afternoon Session

C. W. PUGSLEY, president of the State College at Brookings, purported to be an outstanding character and leader within the state, painted a most optimistic picture of South Dakota's future in an address on "Our Agricultural Outlook." His thoughts were oft repeated in group discussions following the meeting.

LEROY MELTON, Greenville, Ill., president of the Farmers Equity Union, spoke on "Co-operation," delving extensively into overproduction and underconsumption.

E. S. WOODWORTH, Minneapolis, high-light of the program, kept his attentive audience in an uproar for over an hour and concluded with sage advice for individual and collective conduct. His address, entitled "Friendly Counsel," will long be remembered.

Wednesday Evening Banquet

Some 235 enjoyed the sumptuous banquet Wednesday evening, and outside of Bert Ewing of Doland getting showered with a tray full of food, everything ran smoothly.

I. W. OVERTON of Webster was the entertaining toastmaster. The M. & St. L. Ry.'s quartet furnished the music. The value of the farmers' elevator movement to rural communities formed the keynote of the series of talks which featured the program.

GEO. W. CASE, representing Watertown's mayor, spoke first on municipally owned water and light plants in operation here as an example of the way they co-operate in this city.

PRES. JENSEN followed with words of welcome.

C. H. CONOWAY, Starkweather, No. Dak., told a group of humorous stories. He extended the greetings of the North Dakota group of which he is the capable president, as did Theo. Fredrickson, of Murdock, Minn., president of the Minnesota Ass'n.

A. L. BERG, Baltic, concluded the evening's program with a few remarks on co-operation.

Thursday Morning Session

C. G. ANDERSON, Aberdeen, presided at the Manager's Thursday morning session.

The operation of the state coal mine at Hayes was first explained by Geo. H. Pruder, who solicited loyalty in supporting this South Dakota co-operative enterprise.

I. W. OVERTON, Webster, gave a constructive talk on "Responsibilities of a

Farmers Elevator Manager," citing that the manager has the toughest job in town in making his company a success since he is continually dealing in a business way with his employers. "His responsibility lies first to his stockholders and directors," he said. A manager must continually sell himself to his community to be perpetually successful.

A foresighted manager should be continually active in getting farmers to sow good seed, in getting them to treat for smut and thereby insure better prices.

A careful manager will keep the properties in good condition, always clean and inviting, which when accompanied with politeness should materially help in building up the business.

He also heartily recommended that managers maintain high standards of citizenship in their communities, with never any argument over or about religion or politics.

An interest should always be taken in every customer's problems to keep them coming to your elevator.

E. J. OYAN, Baltic, sketched the growth and development of the organization over the past quarter-century. He also touched on resistance to the Farm Board, wanting to better agriculture's position, but not knowing how that could be accomplished.

"Mistakes happen to anyone," he said, "but if the Farm Board were given assistance instead of resistance then it might get somewhere." In concluding, he cast aspersions on the grain trade but hoped the dawn of a new day is approaching.

F. W. STILLWELL, Wentworth, chose "Zeal" as his subject for a pep-talk, claiming managers need lots of it, particularly this year because they also must keep their customers cheered up.

He reviewed the state crop situation and urged that greater values be given the farmer-victims of the grasshopper plague.

"Keep digging for business," he urged, "and never give up, for success will come to you in proportion to the amount of effort expended. In other words, keep your zeal."

The most successful manager in South Dakota is a wonderful mixer. He is never above helping the other man when he needs it.

Managers who think they can build up their businesses by paying more than the other fellow are going to do nothing different than go broke.

PAUL L. BROWN, Doland, representing the mutual insurance companies specializing in grain elevator risks, gave the principal address of the day on "Lightening the Load of Indirect Taxation." His timely remarks dealt with maintenance and operation of grain elevators. It is published elsewhere in this number.

PRES. JENSEN voiced his views toward managers in saying that they have the most responsible job in town as each customer is an employer. Therefore all managers have his sympathy.

It takes more strength to be manager of a farmers' elevator, therefore we should give them all of our support. If this is not justified then we should change managers.

BERT L. EWING, Doland, a manager, stated that "managers of Farmers Elevators are in the most difficult position in the world, particularly now in the present depression."

"Pessimism is doubt and doubt is death. Optimism is hope and hope is life," he said. Let's look for better days to come.

JOHN MUYLINK, Sioux Falls, sketched the history of co-operative oil companies and read a list of some of the dividends paid by them. This money stays in the community instead of going back east.

"Co-operative oil and gasoline companies are second in importance and I entreat you to look into the possibilities for making

money for yourself and your patrons in this field."

He deplored competitive co-operatives in the oil fields and scored the Farmers Union for their activities along this line.

Loyalty of course is essential for the success of such an undertaking, and without it the project will become a failure. One way to improve this loyalty is to issue stock to non-stockholders instead of patronage dividends.

It is just as important to keep collections up to scratch in this sphere as in any other enterprise. We keep after our customers with collection letters and we also charge interest on slow accounts.

Thursday Afternoon Session

C. G. ANDERSON opened the afternoon session with a statement about credentials.

F. S. BETZ next read the auditor's report, which was accepted.

District Six next elected Sherman Judy of Forestburg as its director to succeed A. R. Fryer of Doland. Joe Lapka succeeded A. Hoffman, both of Leola, as director of the seventh district. These two replacements are understood to be slaps at the Farm Board.

CHRIS JENSEN, Putney, was unanimously re-elected president; H. E. Covey, Hamill, 1st vice president; F. J. Cross, Randolph, 2nd vice president; E. J. Oyan, Baltic, treasurer; and H. A. Olson, Sioux Falls, secretary.

The new executive com'ite is composed of Pres. Jensen, E. J. Oyan and H. E. Covey.

After much wrangling over technicalities, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolutions

Discontinue Work on Inland Waterways

Whereas, The completion of the waterways system in the United States as planned by the army engineers might work serious hardship against the railroad system, necessitating an increase in the general cost of transportation,

RESOLVED, That we recommend that work on the extension of the waterways be discontinued.

Against Restriction on Future Trading

RESOLVED, That the Farmers Elevator Ass'n of South Dakota declare its **complete and unalterable opposition** to the adoption by the Congress of these United States of America of any legislation involving further restriction of the established system of marketing grains, including the various surplus marketing plans which have been proposed by several agricultural organizations, and especially the threatened interference with the operation of the grain futures markets.

Oppose Federal Farm Board

RESOLVED, That we desire to go on record as opposing the plans and methods of the Federal Farm Board in the interpretation and application of the Agricultural Marketing Act and that we recommend disposition of the grain held by the Federal Farm Board at the earliest possible opportunity.

Other resolutions adopted instructed the directors to remove the headquarters within 60 days to Huron, S. D.; approved the action of Governor Olson of Minnesota in investigating alleged frauds at Elevator M, Minneapolis, to the end that the transgressors be severely punished; indorsed the fidelity and liability insurance offered by the Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n; directed the president to name a com'ite of three to redraft the constitution and by-laws; instructed the president and sec'y to co-operate with other state ass'ns in opposing the propaganda put forth against independence of local farmers elevator companies, and thanked those who had aided in making the convention a success.

When corn weighs 52 pounds per bushel it requires 392 pounds to mill one barrel of corn meal, and when the test weight per bushel is 56 pounds only 378 pounds are required to mill one barrel of corn meal.

Cipher Codes

Universal Grain Code: Most complete, up-to-date grain code published. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. 150 pages, 4½x7 inches. Price, leather bound, \$3.00; paper, \$1.50.

Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code: With all supplements, for domestic grain business. Leather bound, \$2.50; cloth, \$2.00.

Millers Telegraphic Cipher: (1917) For the milling and flour trades. 77 pages, 3¾x6 inches. Cloth bound. Price \$2.00.

Cross Telegraphic Cipher Code: 9th edition revised for provision and grain trades. 145 pages, 4½x5½ inches. Cloth bound. \$3.50.

A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition Code, with Sup.: Reduces cable tolls 50% thru use of five-letter words, any two of which may be sent as one. In English. Price, \$20.00.

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code: Contains nearly 1,000 million combinations, any two of which can be sent as one word. Thru its use a saving of 50% can be effected in cablegrams. 213 pages. Appendix of 60 pages contains decimal moneys and list of bankers. Private supplement of 68 pages; Ciphers arranged in Termination Order, 40 pages, contains decimal moneys and list of bankers. 8½x10½ inches. Leather back and corners. \$10.00.

Baltimore Export Cable Code: Hinrich's fourth edition, completed especially for export grain trade. 152 pages, 6½x9 inches, bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

Riverside Flour Code, Improved (5 letter revision): Sixth edition. For use in domestic and export trade. Size 6x7 inches, 804 pages. Bound in flexible leather, \$12.50.

Calpack Code (1923) is designed to succeed and replace the codes published by the J. K. Armsby Co., and the California Fruit Canners' Ass'n in the fruit and vegetable packing industry. Size 6¾x8¼ inches. 850 pages, bound in keratol. Price \$10.00.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

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If you would avoid trade disputes and differences, and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs and returns one and retains the other.

This places the entire burden for any misunderstanding of your intentions upon the other party and protects you against the expensive misinterpretation of your trades.

The use of these confirmations makes for safer business. Spaces are provided for recording all essential conditions of each trade.

Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound with pressboard and wire stitched, size 5½x8". Order Form No. 6 CB. Weight, 9 oz. Price, 90 cents at Chicago.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

332 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Two Elevators at One Station

It is not uncommon to find a grain firm with two or more elevators at one station, but in the majority of instances acquisition of the extra elevator or elevators is thru purchase for cutting down competition.

Garden City, Kans., which is recognized as an excellent grain handling point, has a more unusual circumstance. When Geo. E. Gano's new elevator burned, he replaced it with two new ones, one on the old site and the other on a site farther east on the same switch, which gave him more room for cars, more dumping space and spread the fire risk on the total capacity. This, of course, necessitated hiring an extra wheat buyer, but during a busy season there is plenty of wheat coming in to demand the services of two buyers for the same firm. And one will develop business that the other might fail to get.

HOUSE NO. 2 was begun about a week after No. 1 had been started, but was the first to be completed. The two houses are almost duplicates of each other. Each has capacity for 40,000 bus.

NO. 2 elevator is 42x36 ft. on the ground, 48 ft. to the plate and surmounted by a 20 ft. cupola. The leg well goes 12 ft. into the ground, water being so close to the surface at Garden City that elevator pits and wells must necessarily be shallow.

Construction is studded and iron-clad, with metal roof bonded to the siding and the siding grounded at four points for lightning protection. Under the house is a rat-proof concrete foundation and the approaches on each side of the dump are of concrete. This concrete driveway is grooved at the entrance and exit to hold the bottom of the sliding doors.

Four of the 10 bins are deep bins running from the foundation to the plate. Three are over the driveway and the remainder over the workfloor. All bins are hoppers at a 45° angle to fully clear grain. Bins over the driveway have chutes to empty thru the grate to the dump and thence to the leg.

The driveway is 12x42 ft. and has a divided pit with a butterfly valve, covered by a 54 inch steel grate. A pneumatic truck lift dumps both trucks and wagons. A 3 h.p. G. E. motor runs the air compressor.

MACHINERY in the house includes a 14 inch, 6 ply rubber leg belt carrying Superior DP cups set on 12 inch centers. It can elevate 4,000 bus. per hour. Power is supplied by a 15 h.p. G. E. enclosed motor, thru a patented V belt head-drive. Anti-friction bearings are used.

Outbound weighing is done thru a 10-bu. Richardson automatic scale. This empties thru an 8 inch loading spout into the car.

At the office is a 15-ton truck scale with 9x18 ft. platform. The roof of the office has been extended to cover the scale platform and to constitute a driveway which may be closed off by sliding doors at either

end. This keeps water from entering the scale pit, rusting the bearing surfaces and causing premature weighing difficulties. When the drive is open the sliding doors hang against the inside of the outside wall, where they are out of the way of trucks and wind. If a strong wind is blowing thru the drive and affecting weighing of a truck, one of these doors may be closed to eliminate the wind pressure affecting the scale beam.

Theo. Burkart, who used to be agent for Geo. E. Gano at Bucklin, is agent at this house.

Calendars Received

The Edward R. Bacon Grain Co., Chicago, Ill., embellishes its simple calendar with a harbor shipping scene.

The Western Newspaper Union's calendar is outstanding in legibility, with the added advantage of current, past and next month on each page.

The calendar of the Lumbermens Mutual Casualty Co., Chicago, Ill., has a safety suggestion on each page and is small enough to find a place on any wall.

The Pennsylvania Railroad calendar is fitted to grace any wall, with the artist's conception of a powerful locomotive engine, and the absolute minimum of advertising.

The Eagle Roller Mill Co., New Ulm, Minn., again gratifies its friends with a work of art in colors, 25x46 inches, the head and bust of "America's Sweetheart," by Adelaide Hiebel.

The General Electric Co.'s wall calendar covers land and sea in every clime where electricity has been pressed into the service of man, whether in the zeppelin hangar or the hydroelectric plant.

F. S. Rexford, of the Grain Dealers Fire Ins. Co., Indianapolis, Ind., has chosen for distribution to his many friends the sketch of ducks flying low, in unobtrusive colors, fitting into a nook in home, or office.

The White Star Co., Wichita, Kan., reminds us of joyous childhood days on the farm, and concealed behind the picture is a handy reference list for the recipient's most frequently called telephone numbers.

The West Publishing Co., St. Paul, Minn., includes the entire year on one sheet with a map of the United States indicating the divisions of its most complete law reporting service.

The Grain Insurance and Guarantee Co., Winnipeg, Man., is sending to country elevator agents a useful calendar for the buyer's office with an expression of appreciation of past co-operation by the agents in reducing fire losses.

Paris, France.—A special tax of 10% on the total landed cost of imported corn has been assessed by the French government in addition to the present import duty of 24 francs per 220 lbs.



Gano's Second Elevator at Garden City, Kan.

Books Received

ANNOUNCEMENTS of Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials for 1932, published by the ass'n, contains the official definitions for recognized feed ingredients, tentative definitions on those under consideration by the organization, Ass'n regulations, constitution and by-laws, and a list of its officers, standing committees, and special committees. Should be in the hands of every man who grinds and mixes feeds. Obtainable from L. E. Hopt, sec'y-treas. College Park, Md. Price, 20 cents.

Grain Handling at Terminal Elevators

From address by OTTO F. BAST, Minneapolis, before Farmers Elevator Assn. of South Dakota.

While the terminal elevator space was steadily increased from year to year, facilities for handling greatly improved. The greatest expansion has been since the congestion a few years ago, with the result that now the elevator capacity of the country, I think we can conservatively state, is 25% greater in the terminal markets than it was three years ago, and the importance to which the terminal elevators have grown can best be illustrated, I think, when I tell you that today we have in the United States over 500,000,000 bu. of terminal storage. About one-third of this storage is connected with industries, such as flour mills, linseed mills, cereal and feed mills. The balance is public or semi-public storage of the various classes, and in the Northwest we have in Minneapolis about 90,000,000 bu. of elevator space divided approximately as follows: 22,000,000 of mill and industry storage and 68,000,000 bu. of public or semi-public storage, and in Duluth and Superior there are approximately 51,000,000 bu. of elevator storage, nearly all of which is public.

In 1883 only 27,000,000 bu. of grain of all kinds reached the Minneapolis market; in 1888, 67,000,000; in 1893, 83,000,000; in 1898, 115,000,000; in 1905, 144,000,000; and in 1915, 232,000,000, so you can readily understand the expansion was quite necessary to keep pace with the increase in production here in the Northwest.

The survey of market records shows that the producer of No. 1 Northern Wheat who, either from choice or necessity, marketed his wheat every year for 29 years immediately after harvest, received as good a price, cost of carrying even on the farm considered, as if he sold every year for 29 consecutive years on June 1st during the period of the lightest crop movement. Two-thirds of the wheat crop in the Northwest is marketed in the months of September, October, November and December. This very heavy marketing, however, taking many years together, has no depressing effect upon the price of wheat.

At least two State Weighers are stationed at each of the larger elevators, one man upstairs to supervise the weighing of grain and the other downstairs to examine into the condition of the cars, take seal records and see that all grain is removed from the cars, etc. A competent inspector is maintained by the Chamber of Commerce, who makes regular inspection of all regular elevators and his reports are compared with the reports furnished by the elevator operators to the Registration Department, and if any discrepancies are found, an investigation is made at once.

Mixing is a subject which has been given more or less prominence in the discussion of grain marketing problems in the past few years, and many so-called agricultural leaders have advocated that the privilege of mixing be abolished in Public Terminal Elevators. The question of mixing and conditioning grain is one which is grossly misunderstood, and I cannot help but feel that were it generally understood by those who are now criticizing this particular practice, their requests for abolishment would cease.

Disposition of Low Grades.—In every crop year a very large amount of dirty and low grade grain arrives in the Minneapolis market. Only 15,183 cars of Wheat arrived in Minneapolis in 1929 with no dockage, about 9% of the receipts. The balance ranged from 1 to 50% dockage, and during the years of 1926 to 1930 inclusive, out of a total of 270,420 cars of wheat received in the Minneapolis market, 80,277 graded No. 3 or lower,

being 29.7%. The percentage of this dirty and low grade grain is so great that the mills in this market are able to use but a very small percentage of it "as is," and were the mills the only outlet for this particular type of grain, it would sell at very large discounts as compared with the grades and types of grain which the mills considered suitable for their purposes. The terminal elevators over a period of years have installed in their elevators modern and expensive machinery for cleaning and conditioning a great deal of this dirty and poor quality grain. Equipped as they are to handle this grain which the mills cannot use, they step into the market and buy these particular cars of grain and proceed to clean, scour, condition and mix them. In many cases this results in a considerable shrinkage in weight, but it is always hoped that the improvement in the condition and quality will more than offset the shrinkage, and that a reasonable return for the labor will result.

The modern terminal elevator is a manufacturing plant, and while operating in a separate field, does not differ greatly from a flour mill. A flour mill buys wheat, mills it and produces flour, which it sells or hopes to sell at a profit. The terminal elevator operator who has a mixing house, performs an operation quite similar to that performed in the mill, and is just as much entitled to a profit for his labor as is the flour mill.

Those who have criticised mixing, say that it is unfair for the terminal elevator to buy a carload of grain which is dirty or out of condition, and by cleaning or conditioning it secure a price for this grain which is more than the price at which the grain had originally sold. The critics of mixing intimate that the profit on this operation should belong to the producer.

By way of illustration; suppose any one of you were to go to the stock yards in St. Paul to buy a number of head of stock at a certain price, which you intend to feed. You ship this stock to your feeding lot or your farm and after weeks or months of feeding you in turn sell this stock, and the price at which you sell is more in dollars and cents than the price at which the original owner had sold. Would you feel that the original owner of this underfed, poorly cared for stock was entitled to any portion of any gain that you might possibly have had in this stock after you had cared for it and had fed it?

Mixing Minimizes Discounts.—A careful examination of the records of the Minneapolis market will definitely prove that the buying on the part of the terminal elevator operators of dirty and low grade grain, has kept this particular type of grain from going to terrific discounts under the grades of grain which were suitable to the purposes of flour mills, feed mixers, etc. The spread between grades is beyond all question of a doubt very much less because of the service performed by these terminal elevator operators than it would be if mixing were not permitted. An example of this is seen in the spreads existing between the grades in Canada, where mixing is not permitted in the public elevator, and where the spreads between grades range from 3 to 7c per grade, whereas the spreads in our markets are from 1 to 3c between grades, and where in many instances three Northern spring wheat will sell at a discount of not more than 2 or 3c under No. 1 wheat of a like quality.

The fact that cleaning and processing of grain is an important factor in modern grain handling, and becoming more and more of a necessity as the demand increases for better quality grain, is now recognized by the country elevator operator. In the past years it was impossible because of lack of space and machinery of suitable type, for a country

elevator to clean or mix any of the producers' grain before shipping it to terminal markets. Now, as all of you know, whenever it is planned to build a country elevator, cleaning and conditioning machinery is considered as important a part of the building program as are the bins, the legs, and the driveway itself.

As long as the producers, particularly in the Spring Wheat Belt, continue to raise so large a percentage of dirty and low grade grain, mixing should and must be permitted, for in the final analysis it is directly or indirectly providing a better market for the commodity the producer has to sell. If the producer objects to this particular practice, let him raise better quality grain.

Grain Inspection at Minneapolis

From address by EDWARD JOHNSON, Chief Deputy Inspector, Minneapolis, before Farmers Elevator Ass'n of South Dakota.

The sampler in the yard, in addition to making a record of the seal removed in entering the car and also the seal applied, must also carefully examine the car for physical defects and if any are found it must be noted on his seal record. These seal records are kept for six years, and are available to any interested party.

The Minnesota inspection department also maintains sampling stations at Willmar, St. Cloud, Glenwood, Staples and Thief River Falls. The purpose of these outside sampling points is to avoid congestion at the terminal market, and to expedite the sale as well as the delivery of the car. Under this system, a sample taken by the state sampler is forwarded by express to the state inspection department at Minneapolis or Duluth, as the case may be, where it is graded and sold and ready for delivery when the car arrives at the terminal.

The Chamber of Commerce also maintains a crew of samplers in each railroad yard taking samples out of the same cars as the grain inspection department and their sample is analyzed by an expert inspector employed by the Chamber of Commerce, and serves as a check against the grade applied by the state. Many of these Chamber of Commerce inspectors are men who received their training with the grain inspection department.

In recent years it seems to have become a habit of some shippers to load their cars so high and in such a way that it is impossible to get a correct sample and consequently it is impossible to apply the proper grade. I have had a few cases this fall where I have been compelled to refuse inspection. The result is that the car had to be run for grade which is an expensive experiment and should be avoided. I don't say this in a spirit of criticism, but just as a word of caution. In the long run you will get the best results if you will trim the car—I mean level the grain in the car, and leave a space of at least 24 inches between the top of the grain and the roof of the car so as to give the sampler a fair chance to get a proper sample. Avoid boarding up grain doors unnecessarily high so the sampler is compelled to knock down the boards to get in the car. This practice in many cases results in the loss of grain and litigation with the railroad.

Everywhere there is being expressed grave doubt if we ever see complete recovery from the present depression until our people are allowed to conduct their businesses themselves unhampered with government competition or government subsidized competition. This applies not only to the grain business, but also to hundreds of other lines of endeavor. We grain people are witnessing the biggest experiment in government subsidized competition this world has ever seen. The results of this experiment will spell history.—Robert Lee Early, pres. Cincinnati Board of Trade.



DEALS are like stars; you will never succeed in touching them with your hands, but like the sea-faring man on the desert of waters, you follow them as your guides and thereby you reach your destiny

Farmers National Defendant in Million Dollar Suit

The Farmers National Grain Corporation has been made defendant in a suit for \$1,183,000 damages brought by the North Dakota-Montana Wheat Growers Ass'n, which is headed by Geo. E. Duis.

The alleged damages were suffered when the Farmers National withdrew its credit without notice, April 5, 1931, and "spread false and malicious reports that the association was insolvent," resulting in the inability of the associations to secure credit elsewhere and causing bankruptcy.

The complaint in the suit states that for eight years previous to June 30, 1930, the association had operated its business successfully and profitably. It operated 72 country elevators in North Dakota and Montana and one terminal in Minneapolis. It had a membership of 25,000 farmers and had valuable credit connections.

The complaint alleges that the present plight of the association is due to the fact that it refused to merge with the Farmers National Grain Corporation and sink its identity with the corporation. For this reason, it is stated, its credit was cut off and false reports were spread "with the malicious and unlawful intent of compelling the association to surrender its business to the defendant."

As a result, the association was forced by law to turn its grain elevators over to the

North Dakota railroad and warehouse commission for sale and settlement with farmer owners of the grain, and it lost its elevators and business.

The complaint sets forth that the policy of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, in its attitude toward producer owned grain marketing co-operatives, is not in conformity with the spirit and purpose of the Agricultural Marketing Act and that its merger plans have put producer owned co-operatives out of business and centralized Northwest grain marketing in a corporation closely controlled by others than producers.

Wild garlic has migrated to central Illinois in the last decade. Half the farms in central Illinois now have Canada thistles. Sow thistles are gradually making their way into the state from the north, while Johnson grass is beginning to be a pest in southern Illinois.—Illinois Agricultural Exp. Sta.

Chicago, Ill.—R. V. Fletcher, vice pres. of the Illinois Central, in an address before the American Railway Development Ass'n, asserted that the receivership of the Wabash Ry. may be attributed directly to government interference. "Let the American people awaken to the danger of drifting into a condition of bureaucracy which will stifle all our initiative. The entry of the government into private business is the most important thing holding back the growth and progress of the railways."

Dull Times an Opportunity for Improvement

From address by E. S. WOODWORTH, Minneapolis, before Farmers Elevator Ass'n of South Dakota at Watertown

Elevator managers are certainly having a trying year, but perhaps have a greater opportunity. It is so easy to slow up when business is dull, when really it is time to speed up. This certainly is a year when all have time to put the physical condition of your property into better shape, to get everything spick and span for the business which you will have next year. There used to be an expression when I was a boy: "When things are dull, paint," so if you have a dull day spend a little time putting your property in cleaner shape, do things that an insurance company would compliment you for, and always be ready for a little business as it comes along. We know of one manager this year, who had so little to do that he became lonesome and drifted uptown. He was criticized because he did not stay at the office, and even a further cut in his salary was suggested. All are having dull times, but there are times when we must work the harder to turn something to good account, for it is a great thing all thru life to work out some satisfactory results from adverse conditions.

Talk with your grain growers about the seed that they expect to sow next year, and impress upon their minds the fact that good seed will bring better grain and better prices. There is a range of 10 to 15c per bushel in the price of barley, the difference between barley suitable only for feed and barley which the malsters desire. The same applies in a way to all kinds of grain. Anyone in Minneapolis in the grain trade, can give you all the data you require about this.

All have additional time to put on your collections and if you cannot collect you at least can keep the indebtedness alive and possibly help devise ways and means with your customer to lessen same, and find ways and means for final total payment.

Popcorn is the raw material of a new style of pancake and waffle flour on which Henry Engelking of Hubbard, Ia., has been granted a patent and of which he has begun the manufacture on a small scale.

Substantial Cribbed Elevator at Hemingford, Neb.

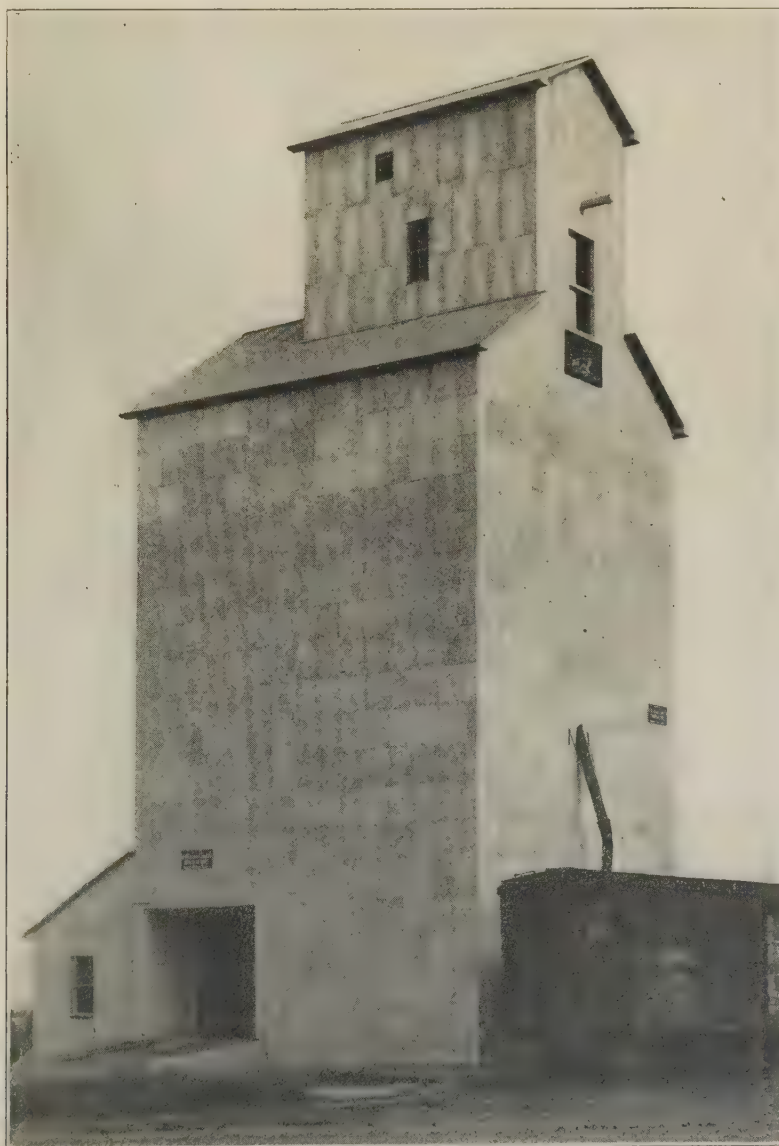
The Hemingford Grain & Oil Co., at Hemingford, Neb., is well equipped to handle both grain and petroleum. The elevator is all concrete below the working floor, and on this solid foundation rest the bins of crib work, 12 in number, with a storage capacity for 29,000 bus. For a height of 22 ft. the cribbing is 2x6 and the remainder 2x4.

The elevating capacity is 3,500 bus. per hour, the machinery being driven by two electric motors having ball bearings, the elevator head having speed reduction gear. Leg belt has Salem elevator buckets. The non-chokeable boot and the Hall Distributor insure continuous operation. A manlift gives easy access to the cupola. The corrugated iron covering affords protection against fire from sparks or lightning. Compressed air operates the wagon dump.

The grain is weighed out on a Richardson Automatic Scale and loaded into cars thru a heavy 10-in. direct spout.

The office attached to the elevator is divided into two rooms neatly finished inside. The bulk oil station operated in connection is modern in every respect, taking oil direct from railroad tank cars, into the 48,000 gallons capacity of tanks.

The elevator was designed and erected by the Cramer Construction Co.



29,000-bu. Iron Clad Elevator at Hemingford, Nebr.

Short Selling a Stabilizer

By DR. JAS. E. BOYLE, Cornell University

Short selling is the agreement or contract to sell something which one does not possess. But the contract binds him to obtain the thing later and deliver it. We commonly associate short selling with the commodity or stock exchanges. There is much more short selling off the exchanges.

Short Selling in All Lines of Trade—You subscribe for a magazine one or two years in advance. You send in your money. The publisher has now sold short, that is, contracted to deliver to you over a period of months a magazine, the copies of which are not yet in existence, but which he expects to obtain later. A contractor agrees to pave a street for a specified price and in a specified time. He does not own the cement. So he sells short. Later he obtains these things. We might go on with many examples, such as the farmer selling a year's supply of milk to the nearby hospital long before the milk is at hand.

So if a law were passed tomorrow stopping all short selling it would, if enforced, instantly stop a large part of our common, daily business transactions. The layman may say, Let us abolish all speculation.

The economists quite generally defend short selling on the speculative exchanges. The essence of speculation is risk. These economists say that in commerce and in industry there are risks, certain inevitable economic risks which can never be eliminated. These risks can be distributed or shifted. The conservative person desires to shift these risks, so far as practicable. The usual way to avoid a risk is by means of insurance. This insurance puts stability and certainty into business, in place of fear and doubt.

Insurance against Price Fluctuation—But how can a merchant handling the raw materials of commerce insure himself against the risks due to price fluctuation? How can the flour miller distribute or shift the risks due to changes in wheat prices before his flour is sold? He cannot distribute this price risk by ordinary insurance methods. But he can shift most of this risk to the shoulders of the voluntary speculators. I say voluntary speculators because there are still many business risks which can be neither distributed nor shifted, and in such cases the business man becomes to a certain extent an involuntary speculator.

The essence of speculation, to repeat, is risk. The speculator carries the risk. In handling wheat between the farm and the

mill and the bakery, the risk of loss thru price decline is always present. But millers, bakers and other large grain interests seek stability and certainty in their business, with a minimum of speculation. Grain exchanges frankly accept speculation as an unavoidable and inherent feature of moving the grain from grower to ultimate consumer. So these exchanges make and publish strict rules, which aim to harness this force called speculation and put it to work in helping to move the crop into consumption. In the wheat pit therefore, are found buying and selling orders from many speculators. Because there are many buyers and sellers of future contracts it is a wide market. Because it is a wide market the flour miller, the farmers' elevator, the exporter or any other non-speculative grain interest can quickly insure his price, or hedge his business from risks due to price changes. This means that he can and does pay the farmer more for his wheat.

Short Selling an Essential Part of Market—Economists usually agree that the short seller is an essential part of this wide market. Without the wide market, without the short seller, future trading in grain would be dead. So one important use of short selling is found in the hedging or insurance feature of the wide market.

Rigid rules now control bear raids, declaring most big bear raids have been failures. For the bear, the short seller, is not thru with his job until he buys back his contract. When he starts to buy—presto—he is now a bull. So his chances for profit are very slim. The New York Stock Exchange has recently put a little closer watch on the short seller. So has the Chicago Board of Trade. Bears rush in and buy when they think prices are low. Their buying is often the chief support, and sometimes the only support given a falling market. So let us credit the short seller with a second great service, building a cushion under the market to break its fall.

England Gets Revenue from Beer

The English government, using beer as a means of revenue, contemplates cancellation of the recent increase in the duty effected by the National government as a means of balancing the budget. The increase has caused a marked decrease in consumption of beer, which the government fears may cause a greater loss of revenue than is gained by the increase. The demand for malting barley has slumped.

New Light Grain Door Simplifies Loading

A new grain door of light, yet strong construction has been developed for the grain trade. It is already in extensive use by producers of bulk commodities shipped in box cars, such as cement, silica, fertilizer, and similar products.

It is made with a wooden frame, 7 ft. wide, covered with super fibre, 9 ft. wide, having a puncture resistance in excess of 400 lbs. per square inch.

The fiber overlaps the wood frame 12 inches on each side and 8 inches on the bottom. This overlap lays against the floor of the car, and against the walls next the door opening. It is sufficiently flexible so that the pressure of grain holds it secure and leak proof.

The grain door is highly water resistant and has been tested under all types of transportation with various grades of chemicals, cement, and grains.

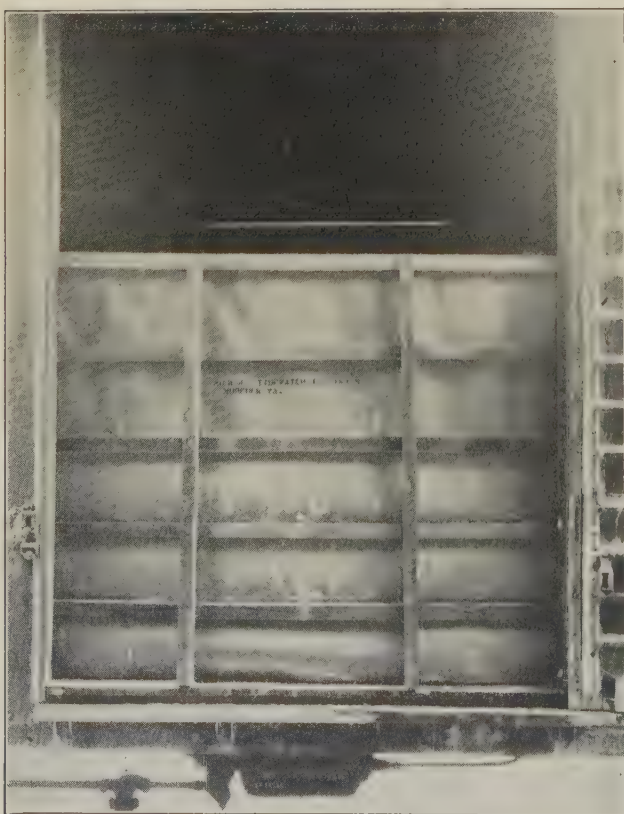
A handy feature of unloading is that a hole can be cut in the fibre thru which the grain will flow, relieving pressure on the door so it may be readily removed without breakage. The frame may be used over and over by recovering with fibre.

Being in a single unit the door is quickly and easily installed, and requires no packing between panels or at the edges.

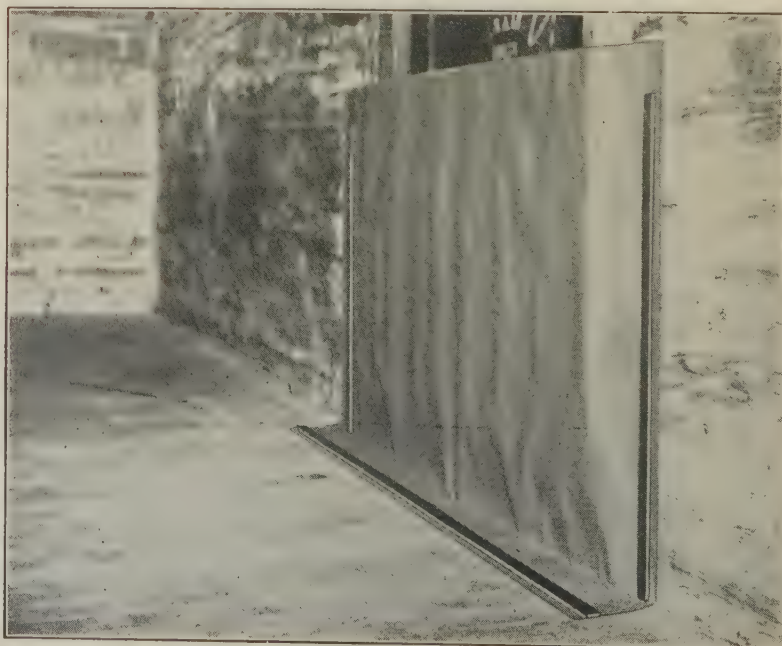
So many dollars are lost every year by grain shippers thru "leaks at grain doors," some of which are small so they mean nothing to a claim agent but aggregate many dollars for the shipper. Some losses are more than large enough to warrant prompt payment of claim yet are lost thru human neglect, and the "pay-resistance" of the claim agent. The leakproof feature of this new grain door will interest many country and terminal grain elevator operators. It is always preferable to prevent necessity for making claim by careful coöperation so all the grain put in the car will be delivered at destination.

The door is manufactured by the Hummel-Ross Fibre Corp., who will be pleased to supply full information to any reader of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS on request.

Altho no gypsy moths have been found infesting Christmas trees for the past two years the special force of 100 inspectors of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture employed to inspect shipments are again on the job, at the expense of the taxpayers.



Outside of Door Still Tight After 500-mile Haul of 72,900-lb. Load of China Clay.



Perfect Seal of Fiber Grain Door on Inside of Car.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

CALIFORNIA

Sacramento, Cal.—The Perkins Grain & Milling Co. has just completed an addition to its feed mill and merchandising plant that gives it 8,000 additional square feet of floor space.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Clark H. Bradshaw, well known in Pacific Coast feed and flour milling circles, died recently, being buried on Dec. 3. Mr. Bradshaw, who was 57 years of age, for the last year had been an employee of the Farmers National Grain Corp. in its local office. He was formerly in charge of grain buying and feed manufacture for the Albers Bros. Milling Co. at this city, and was also associated with the Capitol Milling Co. He was one of the organizers of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

CANADA

Orillia, Ont.—The D. C. Thomason Co.'s flour mill burned recently; loss over \$30,000.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Grain Exchange will not be open the Saturday following Christmas day and also that following New Year's day.

Ft. William, Ont.—Two Ft. William youths, pleading guilty to charges of breaking and entering a Canadian National Railroad box car with the intent to steal grain, were sentenced to three months on the industrial farm.

The new pres. of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool is L. C. Brouillette, who succeeds A. J. McPhail, deceased. Six members of the board of directors failed of re-election, as also did R. J. Moffat, who has been managing director since 1926.

Winnipeg, Man.—The first statement of the assets and liabilities of the E. J. Bawlf Co., Ltd., defunct grain and stock brokers, shows an apparent deficit of \$134,218; liabilities total \$349,051 besides securities held for customers, which are valued at \$181,185. There is a contingent asset of accounts receivable but previously written off the books amounting to \$144,674 from which something may be recovered.

Winnipeg, Man.—At the recent annual meeting of the Alberta Wheat Pool Henry W. Wood was re-elected pres. and all the former members of the board of directors were also re-elected. Members of the pool will soon vote on three alternative plans affecting the policy of the pool in the future, namely: the optional plan now in operation, the resumption of the contract effective prior to 1931-32, and a plan to pool their wheat with no initial payment.

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Accounting
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COLORADO

Agate, Colo.—Mail addressed to the agent of the Ady & Crowe Merc. Co. is returned marked "Out of business."

Limon, Colo.—Limon Milling Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators: H. Thompson, C. M. Somerville, C. W. Burgess.

Sugar City, Colo.—A warehouse belonging to the Denver Alfalfa Milling & Products Co., of Lamar, Colo., burned recently; loss, \$25,000, including contents, mostly alfalfa meal, \$20,000 and building \$5,000; fully insured.

Bartlett, Colo.—The new 50,000-bu. Pettit Grain Co.'s elevator received its first load of wheat on Dec. 4. The elevator has been leased to the Farmers Elevtr. Co., of Elkhart, Kan., until the beginning of the next wheat season.

ILLINOIS

Mount Carroll, Ill.—Roy Fritz has been appointed receiver for the J. M. Shirk Mill Co.

Oakwood, Ill.—C. W. Noggle is now operating the elevator across the street from his old plant.

Aroma Park, Ill.—Frank Bendure has been appointed manager of the Carter Elevtr. & Feed Co.'s plant.

St. Francisville, Ill.—The warehouse of H. E. Gutteridge & Son, who operate an elevator, burned recently.

Peoria, Ill.—The Illinois Community Feed & Grinders Ass'n will hold its mid-winter meeting in this city Jan. 14, at the Jefferson Hotel.

German Valley, Ill.—Remmer Harbers has been appointed manager of the Farmers Grain & Elevtr. Co.'s elevator and will start his duties Jan. 1.

Seatonville, Ill.—The Northwestern Grain & Livestock Co.'s elevator was entered by thieves, Dec. 4, who took an adding machine, several bags of feed and other things.

Gardner, Ill.—Charles Treasure, of this city, has purchased the former Hargreaves & Drew elevators at this point and at South Wilmington (both cities in Grundy County).

Warrensburg, Ill.—The Warrensburg Grain Co. has motorized its elevator with a 20-h.p. motor, using its oil engine to drive the corn sheller, which has been replaced by a new one. The work was done by H. A. McElroy.

Tabor, Ill.—Bartley & Jones have had a new galvanized iron roof put on their 50,000-bu. elevator, known locally as the north elevator, which they purchased recently after their former elevator burned down. The new roof was put on by H. A. McElroy.

Metropolis, Ill.—Miesenhelder Bros., Inc., manufacturers of feed, flour and cornmeal and operating a plant at Palestine, Ill., with branch houses in seven different towns in Illinois and Indiana, contemplate opening a branch at this point. They may possibly install grinding machinery here. This is an old, established firm, having been founded in 1852 by the grandfather of the present Miesenhelders.

Peoria, Ill.—It is reported that about the first of the year the plant of the Commercial Solvents Corp. will be operating at capacity, preparatory for the spring demand. The company is now purchasing corn for its requirements. The local plant (which is the largest of the company's two units) was closed last summer as an economy measure during the period of low consumption.

Peoria, Ill.—Regarding the Burlington Elevtr. at Peoria [the operating company being reported in the last number of the Journals as having been granted permission to discontinue operation of elevator], the application to the Illinois Commerce Commission was made for the purpose of discontinuing business as the Burlington Elevtr. The new name under which it will operate will be Farmers National Warehouse Corp.—Clay Johnson, chief supervisor, Peoria Board of Trade.

Springfield, Ill.—Section 23 of the State Securities Act which provides for the licensing of brokers, solicitors and agents, was held invalid by the State Supreme Court last week; and another attempt of the lazy bureaucrats to saddle an expensive and unnecessary service upon the citizens of Illinois was knocked out just as a lot of other laws should be. Too much of our legislation is designed primarily to make easy berths for ward heelers. Business is suffering from too much regulation, limitation and restriction by government and the sooner a lot of these unreasonable and unfair laws are abolished, the sooner will business pick up.

Delavan, Ill.—When the retreating French army was faced with almost certain defeat, that military genius, Foch, with abiding faith in the fighting spirit of his country, sent the following message: "My right is in retreat; my center is yielding; situation excellent. I SHALL ATTACK," then led his men in attack. With the same courage the Grain Trade is changing its strategy. The retreat is over; the center is no longer yielding; the attack that will bring "better days" is under way. The grain men of this country are too big and too capable to be put down and out by any individual condition or set of conditions. During the past year our ass'n, like everybody else, has suffered, but we are grateful for the support of our loyal members who made it possible to carry on and we desire it known that the Grain Trade will find us in the future, as in the past, striving to render a more worthy service.—Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, W. E. Culbertson, sec'y.

CHICAGO NOTES

A board of Trade membership sold on Dec. 12 for \$7,250 net to the buyer.

Walter G. Moorhead, suspended April 21, 1931, for insolvency, has applied for re-instatement in the Board of Trade.

The November grand jury is reported to have named in a true bill, on a charge of embezzlement of \$180,000 from the now defunct Rural Grain Co., E. V. Maltby, the company's one time general manager, who was recently brot back to this city from Seattle for trial. Mr. Maltby dropped out of sight when the company went into bankruptcy in 1930.

For Quick and Satisfactory Personal Service Consign All

JAESCO DIVAN
GRAINS AND SEEDS TO RYAN — CHICAGO — 34 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
WILLIAMS I. ILLMAN
CLEARING THROUGH CARHART - CODE - HARWOOD CO. CHICAGO

New boot tanks are being installed in the Erie Elevator by the James Stewart Corp. The plant is operated by the Cleveland Grain Co.

The Board of Trade will be closed Dec. 26 and Jan. 2, following the Christmas and New Year holidays, as the day following each holiday is Saturday.

The Keystone Elevator at 106th St. and Calumet River, owned and operated by Edward R. Bacon Grain Co., is being electrified. The old steam engine will be removed and 22 Westinghouse motors of approximately 1000-h.p. will be installed. A fire pump and an electrically operated manlift of new design will also be installed. John S. Metcalf & Co. have the contract.

The Grain Market Analysts Club held its monthly meeting and dinner at the Hamilton Club Dec. 16 and heard Phil A. Hanna, editor of the Journal of Commerce on "Proposed Legislation Affecting Business" after Mr. Hanna had first imparted confidential information on two impending business events of major importance. Mr. Hanna believes the present session of Congress will indulge in much oratory with little accomplished in the way of bills enacted.

Paddleford & Lamy have retired from the grain and stock brokerage business, and Fred A. Paddleford will become a partner in Morrison & Townsend, members of the Chicago Board of Trade and of the New York and Chicago Stock exchanges, and Joe F. Lamy, who is a member of the Chicago Board of Trade and of the Stock Exchange, will become an independent broker. The open trades of the retiring Paddleford & Lamy will be taken over by Morrison & Townsend.

An unidentified man about 40 years old was killed while gleaning sweepings in a grain car after it had been unloaded at an elevator at 130th and Halsted streets. Economies enforced by carriers have greatly reduced yard policing and there are many petty gleaners who value even the small parcels they are able to glean from the floor of a car that has already been swept. In the case at hand the man was just leaving the car when a switch engine shunted several more cars against it. The impact caused the heavy steel door to slide shut, crushing his head.

The nomination of the independent ticket for directors of the Board of Trade to be elected Jan. 4 is not a personal contest; but a movement to ascertain whether the rank and file of the membership of the Board believe that a vigorous policy attacking political meddling with the grain business as conducted on the Board of Trade would be effective in ridding the Board of the constant threat of inimical legislation, and thus preserve the open competitive market. The directors on the independent ticket are Kenneth S. Templeton, Caleb H. Canby, and Lewis T. Sayre. Indorsement is also given the following regular candidates: Peter B. Carey for pres.; Fred Uhlmann for vice-pres., and Frank Schreiner and John McCarthy for directors. The independent nominating com'te includes Jas. E. Bennett, James W. McCullough, Chas. Sincere and Leeds Mitchell.

INDIANA

Center Point, Ind.—The Center Point Grain Co.'s elevator has been bot by the Clay County Farm Buro.

Mecca, Ind.—B. O. Cook and George Richardson have made a number of repairs to the Mecca Elvtr. Co.'s elevator they recently bot.

Sharpsville, Ind.—A. J. Smith, who owned the A. W. Haycock & Son elevator here last year, has leased the house and is now operating it.

Wolcott, Ind.—W. G. Beal has been appointed manager of the Wolcott Grain Co.'s elevator, known as the east elevator and owned by Charles Martin.

Orestes, Ind.—R. G. Wilburn, manager of the Orestes and Dundee (Orestes p. o.) elevators of the Urmston Elvtrs., Inc., has been named sec'y of the corporation. He will continue to manage the Orestes and Dundee elevators.

Angola, Ind.—W. W. Sopher & Sons, incorporated; capital stock, \$30,000; incorporators: W. W., T. H. and R. F. Sopher; to deal in grain, feed and flour.

Corydon, Ind.—Eureka Merc. Corp., incorporated; capital stock, 50 shares at \$100; incorporators: Torrence Eckerty, John M. Dannenfelser, Sr., and John M. Dannenfelser, Jr.; to conduct a grain business.

Fowlerton, Ind.—The Fowlerton Elvtr. & Feed Co. has moved its stock of farm implements, handled at Fairmount, Ind., for several years, to Fowlerton, where it will be kept in connection with its elevator.

Lafayette, Ind.—The state convention of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Indiana will be held at the Fowler Hotel, Lafayette, Ind., Feb. 25 and 26.—L. R. Rumsyre, sec'y Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Indiana.

Yeddo, Ind.—Clayton Sowers, an employe of the Yeddo Grain Co., suffered a compound fracture of his left leg and numerous cuts and bruises about the head and face when he recently fell about 30 feet from the elevator.

Connersville, Ind.—The Fayette Grain Co.'s elevator at this point and also at Lyonsville (Brownsville p. o.), both towns in Fayette County, have been bot by the Fayette County Farm Buro, which has taken charge and M. H. Fielding, who has been managing the Farm Buro feed store, has been appointed manager.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Officers of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n wish to express their heartiest appreciation of the loyal support and splendid co-operation given the ass'n thruout the year. Let us try to forget the past and look forward to a brighter and more profitable future. We wish all a Merry Christmas.—Fred K. Sale, sec'y.

Camden, Ind.—An injunction suit has been filed in circuit court by Charles E. Bonser, of Anderson, a creditor, and names as defendants Urmston Elvtrs., Inc. (operating a line of elevators at this point, Galveston, Orestes, Dundee (Orestes p. o.) and Frankton), the Equitable Life Ins. Co. of Iowa, the Camden State Bank of Camden, the Citizens Bank of Anderson, and the Citizens Banking Co., as liquidating agent. The suit grows out of a \$5,000 life insurance policy secured by the late C. F. Urmston, one of the incorporators of Urmston Elvtrs., Inc. (successor to Urmston Grain & Seed Co.), and which, it is claimed, had been assigned to the company to cover obligations incurred when money was borrowed to finance the Urmston Co. It now develops that the policy was also assigned to the Camden State Bank as collateral by Mr. Urmston, and the court order is sought to determine who shall collect it, the complaint asking an order restraining the insurance company from paying the amount of the policy until a trial is held and the court decides who is entitled to the insurance money.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The store tax law of Indiana, approved Mar. 16, 1929, and effective July 1, 1929, has been sustained by the supreme court of the United States. Every operator of a store owes the back taxes. It is unlawful to open a store without having first obtained a license from the state board of tax commissioners. The application for license must be on a prescribed form and accompanied with a 50c filing fee and by the license fee. Separate application must be made for each store. All licenses expire Dec. 31 and must be renewed before Feb. 29. One store pays \$3. If under same general management 2 to 5 stores pay \$10 each; 5 to 10, \$15 each; 10 to 20, \$20 each; over 20, \$25 for each additional store. Store means "any mercantile establishment selling goods, wares or merchandise of any kind retail or wholesale." For each day's violation the fine is \$25 to \$100. The law includes grain dealers, brokers, commission merchants, feed dealers and manufacturers, coal dealers, "snow birds," scoop shovelers and truckers buying and selling, portable grinders selling concentrates, and farm buros selling commodities. The fees should be remitted only to the tax commission at Indianapolis and not paid to any solicitors or representatives who may be giving out the applications. The police should be notified of persons pretending to have authority to collect the fees.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Otis V. Hicks, a grain broker of this city for many years, died Dec. 6, at the Methodist Hospital, after an illness of several months. Mr. Hicks, who was 54 years old, retired from active business two years ago, but continued his interest in the grain business. He is survived by a married daughter with whom he made his home.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The old cribbed iron-clad house of the Acme-Evans Co., known as the "Acme Elevator" was discovered on fire about 10:45 a. m. Dec. 16. Shortly after the fire started, an explosion of grain dust blew the roof and a side wall of the head house across railroad tracks on top of the track shed and onto the bridge leading to one of the other modern buildings. The general alarm brought sixteen fire engines and trucks and the fight was kept up for twenty-four hours, saving the lower story of an old house and salvaging a lot of grain. The house contained about 48,000 bus. of corn, some oats, buckwheat and barley. The adjacent buildings were not damaged by fire but some damage was done by smoke and water.

IOWA

Spaulding, Ia.—The Spaulding Co-op. Co. has closed.

Shannon City, Ia.—Mail addressed to the Farmers Co-op. Co. is returned marked "out of business."

Beaman, Ia.—The feed mill of Herman Bein was destroyed by fire of undetermined cause on Dec. 15; loss, about \$7,000.

Shellrock, Ia.—The Shellrock Grain & Milling Co. has just put out a new breakfast food that is an all-wheat product.

Onawa, Ia.—Recently the I. C. Elvtr. Co. sustained slight damage to its elevator by fire caused by defective electrical equipment.

Keokuk, Ia.—The Miller Hatcheries have purchased a 3-story building in which they will conduct a brokerage office and feed business.

Remsen, Ia.—The new Farmers Co-op. Co.'s elevator at this place was completed recently by the T. E. Ibberson Co. A new elevator, two warehouses, store building, office building and feed mill with full line of equipment were built. Details appeared in the Nov. 11 Journals.

Indianola, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was broken into early Sunday morning, Dec. 13, and \$45 in cash stolen. The locks of both the safe doors were broken. A box containing papers, taken by the thieves, was later found down the railroad tracks.

Bridgewater, Ia.—It is believed that an attempt was made to burn the Farmers Co-op. Co.'s elevator early this month, when a pile of charred paper sacks was found under some burlap bags in the elevator. It appeared that the paper sacks had been ignited but that the fire had been smothered before it gained any headway.

KANSAS

Dellvale, Kan.—Fred Mosher has sold his elevator to Charles Murray, of Colby, Kan.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Business has been suspended temporarily by the Haury Grain Co.

Haviland, Kan.—The Farmers Co-op. Co. sustained slight damage to its electrical equipment on Nov. 30.

White City, Kan.—Windstorm slightly damaged the elevator of the G. J. Hauserman Grain Co. recently.

Western Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Ins. Co.

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Elevators — Grain — Dwellings
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Lyons, Kan.—A. C. Plumb, a former grain buyer for many years, died in a local hospital recently at the age of 81 years.

Manhattan, Kan.—Farmers Union Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n, incorporated; capital stock, \$54,000 and 2,400 shares of no par value.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Joe Frederick, manager of the local office of Goffe-Carkener Grain Co. has forsaken the ranks of bachelordom.

Sylvia, Kan.—A thief entered the office of the Sylvia Grain & Supply Co., during the night of Dec. 3, but departed with only some small change.

Iola, Kan.—The Sproul Breakfast Food Co. has been established by Stewart F. Sproul, who is making a food consisting of corn, wheat and oats.

Burdett, Kan.—Burglars blew open the safe of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, during the night of Nov. 27, obtaining cash to the amount of only \$1.50.

Wilmore, Kan.—A shortage of stored wheat amounting to about 80,000 bus. was discovered at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator recently, which was then closed.

Abilene, Kan.—It is reported that J. L. Parks will erect a small elevator at this point, on the Rock Island tracks, for which he has secured a building permit.

Dighton, Kan.—A branch office has been opened here by Goffe & Carkener, Inc., headquarters Kansas City, Mo., grain commission. This makes the 14th branch office for this company.

Wichita, Kan.—The Kansas State Grain Inspection Dept. has shown a profit of \$115,000 this year, compared with a profit of \$53,000 a year ago, according to George B. Ross, chief inspector.

Satanta, Kan.—B. H. Dinkens, of Anthony, will become manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator the first of the year, succeeding C. S. Lucas, who has gone to Ford, Kan., as reported in the Nov. 25 Journals.

Hutchinson, Kan.—Application requesting that Hutchinson be made a contract or future wheat market has been filed with the Dept. of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., by the Hutchinson Board of Trade, which would give this city the same privileges as Kansas City, Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Portland and Duluth.

Hutchinson, Kan.—If the proposal of an assessment against the 52 memberships of the Board of Trade is voted upon favorably, the local Board of Trade and grain men of this city may have a new home in another year. A move is on foot for the board to join with local capital and a chain hotel system in the construction of a 12-story building, of which the hotel would occupy the first six floors and the grain interests the other six, the inspection department of-fices being on the top floor.

Wichita, Kan.—Edward P. Koehn, superintendent of the Wichita Terminal Elvtr. Co., died Dec. 6, at the age of 54 years. His wife and one daughter survive him. Burial took place in Kansas City, where he lived previous to his coming to this city 14 years ago.

KENTUCKY

Louisville, Ky.—The Southern Fertilizer Co. has changed its name to the Southern Feed & Grain Co.

Louisville, Ky.—A building permit for the erection of a frame addition to their plant has been taken out by Aubrey & Co., feed manufacturers. This addition will give the company a total storage capacity for 175 cars of feed and grain. This firm jobs millfeeds and grain besides mixing dairy and poultry feeds.

Louisville, Ky.—The elevator of Oscar Farmer & Sons, wholesalers of hay, grain and feeds, burned at 5:25 p. m., Dec. 8; loss, about \$25,000, including that on approximately 40,000 bus. of wheat, corn and oats; loss covered by insurance. The elevator was behind the feed plant proper and separated from it by a steel partition. During the two days previous to the fire the plant had been stocked to capacity, but the elevator was not stored to capacity. Water which ran into the feed warehouse did about \$5,000 damage. The company's business has not been interrupted by the fire.—A. W. W.

LOUISIANA

Shreveport, La.—M. O. Wickes is now associated with the Fowler Commission Co. at this point. He was formerly with the Arcady Farms Milling Co.

New Orleans, La.—An operation for appendicitis was recently undergone by William Dysart, of the grain department of J. S. Waterman & Co., Inc.

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE LETTER

A direct steamship service from Baltimore to Houston, Tex., will be inaugurated Jan. 14 by the Morgan Line, operated by the Southern Pacific Steamship Co.—R. C. N.

Following the action of other leading grain exchanges of the country, the rooms of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce were ordered closed on Dec. 25 and 26, as well as on Jan. 1 and 2.—R. C. N.

Hammond, Snyder & Co., Inc., grain forwarders of this market, made the first shipment of grain to go out of Baltimore via the new Baltimore Mail Steamship Co. "City of Baltimore" on Dec. 21—two loads of bonded wheat for Hamburg.—R. C. N.

At the December meeting of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce, held one 14th, the following nominating com'te was elected: T. Murray Maynadier, Jos. C. Legg, Thos. W. Campbell, Charles E. Herbst and John S. Connor. This com'te completed its labors on December 21 by posting the following names for directors for three years, which will constitute the "regular" ticket: J. Murdoch Dennis, Wm. H. Hayward, Joseph G. Reynolds, Joel M. Cloud and J. Ross Myers. The annual election will take place Jan. 25, 1932.—R. C. N.

MICHIGAN

Boon, Mich.—E. T. Smith is installing motors in his feed mill at this point.

Sanford, Mich.—Mail addressed to the Sanford Elvtr. Co. is returned marked "Moved."

Mesick, Mich.—The Mesick Grain Co. is contemplating replacing engine power with electric power.

Ottawa Lake, Mich.—The H. H. Heiser Co. has installed a Burton Feed Mixer driven by a 3-h.p. motor.

Plainwell, Mich.—The Plainwell Co-op. Ass'n is installing a feed mixer driven by a 3-h.p. motor, and is also installing a Bryant Electromagnetic separator ahead of its feed mill to eliminate the tramp iron fire hazard.

Niles, Mich.—We have been out of business since our plant burned last June.—Niles Grain Co.

Clinton, Mich.—The Atlas Milling Co. has installed two electromagnetic separators to catch the tramp iron.

Baroda, Mich.—The Baroda Mills are installing an electromagnetic separator to catch the tramp iron.

Dighton, Mich.—The plant of Mrs. Virginia McClintick was slightly damaged by windstorm on Nov. 24.

Highland, Mich.—The Highland Producers Ass'n has installed a Burton Feed Mixer driven by a 3-h.p. motor.

Sturgis, Mich.—The Sturgis Grain Co. has been named on the list of official scales for weighing trucks in connection with licenses for 1932.

Bronson, Mich.—The old grain elevator near the railroad depot, that has not been used since the Bronson Co-op. Co. erected the new one is being razed.

Frankfort, Mich.—Windstorm slightly damaged the mill and elevator of John B. and Rose E. Trowbridge, doing business as the Frankfort Milling Co., on Nov. 24.

Lawndale, Mich.—The Michigan Bean Co. has purchased the elevator at this station, formerly owned by Chatterton & Son, and may replace the engine power with electric motors.

Galesburg, Mich.—A. K. Zinn & Co., headquarters Battle Creek, are the successors to Zinn & Austin, and are now operating the mill formerly known as the Galesburg Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Portland, Mich.—The Portland Elvtr. Co. has been named as one of 11 mercantile places in this county where trucks and trailers can be weighed, according to regulations governing the issuance of 1932 licenses for these vehicles.

Flushing, Mich.—The Flushing Elvtr. Co. recently inaugurated a new trucking service, by which the greater part of the company's produce is to be trucked to Chicago, Cleveland and other large market centers. Two trips a week are planned to Chicago.

Lowell, Mich.—The King Milling Co. has installed an electromagnetic separator ahead of its screenings grinder. C. H. Runciman has installed a cyclone dust collector, and a 36-in. blower fan operated by a direct connected 7½-h.p. motor to exhaust the dusty air from the elevator head in this plant, thereby making a big improvement in the cleanliness inside the plant itself.

Mulliken, Mich.—A serious fire from a portable feed mill on a farm owned by Mrs. Bishop, 3½ miles south and 3 miles west of Mulliken, was only averted because the feed mill was operating out in the yard rather than in one of the barns. Fire occurred somewhere about the engine operating the mill, supposedly from leakage of gasoline on a hot exhaust pipe, or from a backfire. No damage was done except to the engine. Had the weather been inclement, the mill would have quite probably been operating inside one of the barns, and a serious fire or total loss of the property would most surely have occurred.

MINNESOTA

Royalton, Minn.—The Carl Eix feed mill has been bot by W. B. Hill.

Hewitt, Minn.—A feed grinding mill is being installed in F. W. Wenner's feed store.

Rosewood, Minn.—Myron & Oen have installed a sweet clover cleaner in their elevator.

Montgomery, Minn.—The Montgomery Feed Mill, owned by Theodore Grundhoffer, burned early this month; loss, \$4,500.

Lakeville, Minn.—Plans are said to be under way for the construction of a grain elevator for the Farmers Union Terminal Ass'n.

Wheaton, Minn.—E. L. Moede has installed a magnetic separator ahead of his feed mill.

Jordan, Minn.—What is known locally as the "upper elevator" is re-opening with W. J. Schmitt as manager.

HAROLD-WALLIS GRAIN CO.

BOARD OF TRADE

Wichita, Kansas

J. R. HAROLD

W. W. WALLIS

Consignments and General Grain Dealers

Adair-Morton Grain Co.

Wichita, Kansas

WHEAT-CORN-OATS-KAFIR

OGREN GRAIN CO.

Wichita, Kansas

Grain Merchants

Springfield, Minn.—Mail addressed to J. J. Peters, former proprietor of the Springfield Grain & Fuel Co., is returned marked "Out of business."

Nassau, Minn.—Overheated salamanders caused slight damage to the builder's risk of Hogenson Const. Co. and/or Farmers Elvtr. Co. on Dec. 6.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The annual banquet of the Northwest Country Elvtr. Ass'n was held Dec. 15 at the Minneapolis Club, the principal speaker being Walter Parker, counsel for the American Cotton Shippers Ass'n and former ass'n sec'y of commerce.

Bagley, Minn.—The Bagley Co-op. Co. started work Dec. 1 on rebuilding that part of its elevator damaged by fire Nov. 15, as reported in Nov. 25 Journals, 15 men being set to work. The feed mill will be in a separate building from the elevator.

Gonvick, Minn.—Repairs are being made on Oscar Swanson's elevator (formerly owned by the Farmers Co-op. Grain & Produce Co.). A new 10-ton dump scale and a dump are a part of the equipment that is being installed. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

Ada, Minn.—Ada Elvtr. Co. had a very close fire call recently, when a workman left an extension cord hanging in a pit. A load of oats was dumped which covered the bulb and started a fire, but fortunately it was discovered and put out before serious damage was done.

Ashby, Minn.—The Ashby Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed an oat huller, metal dust collector system and three enclosed motors in its feed mill, and an automatic magnetic separator will be installed in the near future. This will give the company one of the best equipped feed mills in its territory.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Harry G. Fertig, age 67 years, once a leading feed jobber in this market, died Dec. 14, on a street car, death being due to a heart attack. Mr. Fertig, who he retired from active business some time ago, still retained his membership in the Chamber of Commerce and could be seen on the floor almost any day. He is survived by his widow and a daughter.

Sanborn, Minn.—The explosion at our plant this summer was not a dust explosion, and it only hindered our operation about 1½ hours. I think it was some kind of a cap. It broke out windows on each of the three floors of our building and sent fire up the ground feed leg, and at the head some of the sparks started a fire, which was put out in half an hour. It took us an hour to clean out the grain bin that fed the mill, as the grain was wet from the water. No damage was done to the building, legs or motors.—Duley Bros.

Cosmos, Minn.—Regarding the recent explosion at the feed mill of C. A. Bunyan, operating under the name of the Cosmos Elvtr. Co., which was reported in the Journals last number, it was quite apparent that a piece of metal going thru the mill caused the trouble. The feed mill was not protected with a magnetic or pneumatic separator. Stock ground in the mill was spouted into a receiving bin, from which it was loaded in bulk into wagons. The explosion occurred in the receiving bin. One side of the building was blown out and a portion of the roof blown off. The feed mill operator said that the entire building seemed to be a mass of flames after the explosion. None of the employees was injured, altho a team of horses in the driveway was severely singed. Mr. Bunyan will install a magnetic separator.

St. Paul, Minn.—The Minnesota Rural Credit Bureau, according to independent audit made recently, is \$2,302,181 in the red and henceforth tax payers will be called upon to meet an annual charge of \$750,000 even if no more loans are foreclosed. The bureau has acquired control of 2,117 farms on which the state government no longer collects taxes. The interest deficit caused by these foreclosures amounts to \$336,000 annually, so the bureaucrats and socialists who saddled this governmental activity upon the state of Minnesota have created what is now a farm management corporation. These ventures of government into business help to increase taxes everywhere.

Parkers Prairie, Minn.—Penrose & Huwe have completed the installation of their new feed mill equipment, including an attrition mill with 20-inch burrs and also a seed cleaner. Custom feed grinding will be done.

Nassau, Minn.—The grain elevator, feed mill and warehouse belonging to the Nassau Farmers Elvtr. Co. which burned on Nov. 9, will be replaced by a new set of buildings as rapidly as construction will permit. Five days after the fire, the contract was let to the Hogenson Const. Co. for a new plant, consisting of a 20,000-bu. elevator with an up-to-date feed mill and a flour warehouse. All buildings will be completely iron clad. The elevator will have sixteen bins and included in the equipment will be a Fairbanks Dump Scale and motors, Richardson Automatic Scale, head drive and dump. The feed mill will be equipped with a blower outfit, magnetic gravity scalper and attrition mill with two 25-h.p. motors. Work is progressing rapidly, and weather permitting, the new plant will be ready for operation before the first of the new year.

MISSOURI

St. Joseph, Mo.—An explosion occurred in the plant of the Union Terminal Railway Co. on December 8, doing some damage.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Board of Trade will be closed Dec. 26 and Jan. 2, the Saturdays following Christmas and New Year's Day.

Smithfield, Mo.—John Bartlett is manufacturing a line of feeds at the mill here, which he has taken back and overhauled. He owned the mill a number of years ago.

St. Louis, Mo.—The J. C. Shaffer Grain Co. is installing in its local office one of the new Bell teletypewriters, a new invention operated like a typewriter which permits subscribers to talk "on paper."

Iantha, Mo.—Rumor has it that C. S. Lipscomb, of the Lipscomb Grain & Seed Co., contemplates building an elevator near the present Producers Grain Co.'s elevator (farmers). The Lipscomb Co. has a grain warehouse here.

Neosho, Mo.—The Thurman-Davis Grain Co.'s business and plant, consisting of an elevator and corn mill, has been acquired by the Neosho Milling Co., which has also retained Guy Sutherland, formerly in charge of the Thurman-Davis plant.

Kansas City, Mo.—The following officers were elected by the Grain Club at its annual meeting Dec. 8: Pres., Frank A. Theis; vice-pres., E. F. Emmons; sec'y, T. A. O'Sullivan; Directors: Dewey E. Walter, C. K. Davis, W. J. McNeil, W. B. Lincoln and Merle Howard, all re-elected.

St. Louis, Mo.—Pres. Imbs of the Merchants Exchange has named the nominating com'te for officers for the coming year as follows: John Caldwell, chairman; R. F. Imbs, W. J. Klosterman, T. B. Morton and A. H. Stokes. Meetings have been held to receive suggestions as to nominations, on Dec. 3 and Dec. 10.

Smithton, Mo.—Frank Page is now acting manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding Otto Preuss, who disappeared about the middle of November, as reported in the Dec. 9 Journals. After being closed for a few days to invoice the stock and audit the books, the elevator was re-opened. No public statement was made by the company.

Kansas City, Mo.—J. P. Parks, who for many years has been in the millfeed and feed ingredient brokerage business in this city, is merging his business with that of the Russell Grain Co., James N. Russell pres. Mr. Parks and Miss Frederickson, associated with Mr. Parks' staff for some time, are transferring their cash business to the Russell Co., which will be continued as before.

Excelsior Springs, Mo.—We have taken over the warehouse and feed mill of Alexander & Denton on the C. M. & St. P. Railway at this place, and will handle feed, produce, grain, hay, seeds and coal. Arrangements will be made after the first of the year for the installation of a sheller to take care of transit business.—Milwaukee Feed Co., J. O. Keith, prop.

Slater, Mo.—James H. Armstrong, manager of the Slater Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s feed department, died at his home in this city, Nov. 24, at the age of 70 years. Mr. Armstrong had been in the grain and elevator business all his life. When he first moved to Slater, he entered the employ of the Pollock Mill, and was with it until it was sold to the Farmers Elvtr. Co., with which Mr. Armstrong continued until he became connected with the Slater Mill & Elvtr. Co. He is survived by his widow, one son, one daughter and several grandchildren.

Kansas City, Mo.—Following are the candidates for officers in the Board of Trade for the coming year: W. B. Lincoln, now first vice-pres., will oppose H. B. Ragan for the office of pres., succeeding Frank A. Theis; J. S. Hart, second vice-pres., automatically advances to first vice-pres. Candidates for second vice-pres. are K. G. Irons and J. F. Leahy. Six directors will be chosen from the following: J. K. Christopher, F. J. Fitzpatrick, H. A. Fowler, W. W. Fuller, E. R. Jessen, R. A. Kelly, W. W. Marshall, W. J. Mensendieck, T. A. O'Sullivan, E. F. Merrill, L. B. Stuart, W. B. Young. An arbitration com'te of five is to be selected from the following: J. C. Brackett, E. M. Jolley, J. J. Kraetli, H. O. McVey, W. W. Neil, H. J. Sossland, John Stark, H. G. Stevenson, R. H. Sturtevant, R. J. Thresher. The election will be Jan. 5.

MONTANA

Harlowton, Mont.—The Montana Flour Mills Co. sustained slight damage to its electrical equipment recently.

Antelope, Mont.—Our elevator is closed until next fall.—Farmers Grain & Shipping Co., by C. A. Foster, sec'y.

Livingston, Mont.—Plans are under way to rebuild the Livingston Milling Co.'s plant that burned late in November with a loss of \$75,000.

Antelope, Mont.—The Antelope Milling Co.'s 60-barrel mill that had not been operated for four years has been bot by C. A. Brandon, who is now operating it as the Sheridan Milling Co.

Chester, Mont.—The Lake Grain Co. has added two more elevators to its line, having purchased the Chester elevator, formerly owned by the Whorley interests, and also the W. C. Mitchell house at Joplin, this county. The company's elevators are located at the following points: Chester, Joplin, Pendroy, Dutton, Rudyard, Gildford, Fort Benton, Carter, Swift, Highwood, Moulton, Grass Range, Becket, Moore and Townsend.

NEBRASKA

Genoa, Neb.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n recently installed a feed grinder in its elevator.

Beatrice, Neb.—An electrical breakdown occurred in the plant of the Pease Grain & Seed Co. on Nov. 28.

Atlanta, Neb.—Walter Urban is the new manager of the Farmers Equity Exchange's elevator, succeeding M. C. McNeil.

Sterling, Neb.—Ralph Lowe has been transferred by the Butler-Welsh Grain Co. (headquarters Omaha) from Sidney, Neb., to this point.

Western, Neb.—I have not been in the grain business during the past year.—W. S. Munyan [former agent of the W. T. Barstow Grain Co.].

Broadwater, Neb.—B. L. Van Druff recently bot the elevator and other property of the former Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n at a chattel mortgage sale.

Lexington, Neb.—The storage room of the Lexington Mill & Elvtr. Co. was damaged by fire and stock was damaged by smoke and water, on Dec. 4, to the extent of \$10,000.

Lindsay, Neb.—Two broken ribs were sustained by Fred F. Walter, at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, when a plank gave way on the platform of the scales, which he was removing on account of their having been damaged, and he fell on some iron girders beneath.

Alexandria, Neb.—Robert Hart has been appointed manager of the Hart-Bohling Elvtr., succeeding Arthur Stewart, manager for several years.

Monroe, Neb.—The T. B. Hord Grain Co.'s elevator at this point has been bot by A. E. Hoare, who expects to run it as a storage elevator. The capacity of the house is between 15,000 and 20,000 bus., and the purchase price was \$9,000. Mr. Hoare narrowly escaped death at the elevator recently, when the ladder on which he was standing gave way and he fell backward into the flywheel of a running gasoline engine, striking his head and receiving a number of deep cuts that required stitches.

Omaha, Neb.—To the Grain Dealers of Nebraska: You have stood the gaff manfully. All honor is due you for the fortitude with which you have weathered governmental interference with your business. We thank you for your splendid spirit of co-operation during the past year and hope our united efforts during 1932 will bring a great improvement in trade conditions.—Sincerely, Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, J. N. Campbell, sec'y

Omaha, Neb.—A dust explosion occurred in the milling plant of the Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co. at 1:45 p. m., Dec. 18, wrecking the two-story corrugated iron building annex and starting a fire which damaged the main building of the 1,000-barrel mill; loss, estimated at \$200,000; covered by insurance. The force of the explosion hurled the front end of the annex into the street in one direction and the roof in another. The explosion was caused by a packer lowering a light bulb into a flour bin, and it blew him out of the building to the roof of the main building two stories up, from which he was rescued by firemen. He died during the night following. Others injured, all being more or less burned about the head and chest, were four packers, one chemist, two millers and one stenographer. They were taken to the St. Catherine and St. Joseph hospitals, and are all recovering. The concrete storage bins holding 270,000 bus. of wheat, located south and east of the mill, were not damaged. The company's mills at Ravenna, Grand Island and Hastings, Neb., will be able to take care of the business of the company pending rebuilding of the Omaha plant, which will be on a larger and better basis than before.—J. N. Campbell, sec'y Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n.

NEW ENGLAND

Westbrook, Me.—Mail addressed to the Morris Grain Co. is returned marked "Out of business."

Danbury, Conn.—Edwin A. Standish, grain and feed dealer, died at his home in this city early in November, at the age of 65 years.

Boston, Mass.—Dean K. Webster, Jr., son of the first pres. of the exchange, is an applicant for associate membership in the Boston Grain & Flour Exchange.

Boston, Mass.—At a recent meeting of the Grain & Flour Exchange Henry A. Chandler resigned as a director of that body and Elmer E. Dawson was elected to his place, the term expiring in February, 1932.

NEW MEXICO

Glenrio, N. M.—The Kearns Grain Co. recently completed the erection of an office and scales building.

NEW YORK

Waverly, N. Y.—Kasco Mills, Inc., recently purchased a molasses blender.

Granville, N. Y.—A cold molasses system with mixer have been installed by V. W. Grace.

Walton, N. Y.—The Smith & St. John Co. suffered a slight exposure loss to their buildings on Dec. 9.

Binghamton, N. Y.—Plans have been drawn for a feed mill to be operated by A. O. Dalley & Sons in one of the main buildings of the old Binghamton Chair Factory, which has been purchased for that purpose.

Frankfort, N. Y.—George Coronado will open a feed mill in the building he recently leased from A. A. Edgerton.

Boonville, N. Y.—Fire of undetermined origin destroyed the plant of the Co-op. G. L. F. Holding Corp., et al, on Dec. 12.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Bert Hull, pres. of the recently organized Queen City Milling Co., is reported missing and the company has suspended its preparations for manufacturing feed.

Oswego, N. Y.—Construction of the 2,000-, 000-bu. grain elevator at Grampus Bay, Oswego, by Ontario Elvtrs., Inc., will begin just as soon as the U. S. Government awards the contract for the deepening of the harbor channel, it is said.

Albany, N. Y.—Fifty men and four large pile drivers are busy driving creosoted pine logs down to a depth of 30 and 40 feet in preparation for the concrete foundation for the 13,000,000-bu. elevator to be erected by the Port of Albany. Enclosed concrete mixers have been built ready to start pouring concrete when the pile driving is completed. Around the area of elevator construction, another small army of men is busy laying additional miles of railway tracks. The James Stewart Corp. has the contract for construction.

NEW YORK CITY LETTER

Produce Exchange members have been asked, on recommendation of the law com'te and by direction of the board of managers, to vote on a resolution asking for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Capt. Tikhon N. Agapayeff, a member of the Produce Exchange with the Polarus Shipping Co., Inc., died in Halifax, N. S., Dec. 4, at the age of 40 years, the funeral being held in this city a week later.

Recently elected members to the Produce Exchange include Laurel Duval, chief grain inspector, Abraham M. Lipsky and Paul Atkinson, of the Norris Grain Co., the last named being an associate member.

The board of managers of the Produce Exchange has given its approval to the reduction of the trading unit from 5,000 to 1,000 bus. in the bonded Canadian wheat futures market, recently voted on favorably by the members of the exchange, and trading started on Dec. 14 in the new unit.

Schwartz Grain Co., Inc., filed voluntary petition in bankruptcy Dec. 11. Both the firm and Benjamin F. Schwartz as an individual were suspended from membership in the exchange. Liabilities of the company were scheduled at \$56,328 and assets at \$7,174. Liabilities of Mr. Schwartz were scheduled at \$299,591 and assets at \$4,958.

NORTH DAKOTA

Wilton, N. D.—Conrad Hilsdorf has installed an automatic magnetic separator.

Brocket, N. D.—The Equity Elvtr. & Trading Co. plans to install a magnetic separator soon.

Wahpeton, N. D.—The New Star Roller Mill has completed the construction of a 65,000-bu. elevator.

Hannaford, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co., whose elevator burned in October, has bot the N. J. Olsen elevator.

Sanish, N. D.—Mail addressed to the Farmers Independent Elvtr. Co. is returned marked "Out of business."

Chaseley, N. D.—Mail addressed to the manager of the E. S. Curry Elvtr. is returned marked "Elevator closed."

Fairdale, N. D.—I am out of the grain business.—Homer Knauss (formerly manager of the Farmers Grain Co.).

Medina, N. D.—Mail addressed to Neil A. Clothier, Medina Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., is returned marked "Unclaimed."

Sutton, N. D.—Large, new coal sheds are being built at this station for the Minnesota Elvtr. Co. by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Bowesmont, N. D.—George Hodgson, pioneer elevator man and farmer of this town, died on Nov. 28, at the age of 87 years.

Bismarck, N. D.—The Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota will hold its annual convention in this city Feb. 3 and 4, 1932.

Kenmare, N. D.—A flour mill will be moved to this point by Anton Klemons, who has already purchased the machinery in a Hurdsfield plant.

Litchville, N. D.—Fred Semmens, former manager of the Litchville Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, is again manager of that house, succeeding Mr. Hoffmann, who has resigned and returned to his farm.

Sutton, N. D.—The Sutton Equity Elvtr. Co. is reported to have gone out of existence and H. H. Perkins, former manager, has entered the store business. The company's elevator burned Oct. 31, as previously reported.

Jamestown, N. D.—The Occident Elvtr. Co. has installed a magnetic separator ahead of its feed mill. The necessity of this form of protection was very clearly illustrated by an explosion, before the mill was protected, which partially wrecked the plant.

Dwight, N. D.—A farmer, Orton Larson, unloading a truckload of grain at the Dwight Farmers Elvtr., stepped from his truck into a manhole, sustaining injuries that became badly infected, and sued for \$10,000. He was awarded damages and costs, \$2,500.

Benedict, N. D.—The elevator of Alex Harchanko, that burned on one of the last days of November, contained at the time 11,000 bus. of seed grain, mostly wheat, with a little flax and rye. About 6,000 bus. of the damaged wheat was sold to farmers for feed. Books and furniture from the office were saved. The loss was partly covered by insurance. An overheated furnace was given as the possible cause of the fire.

Minot, N. D.—Arrangements were made by A. M. Christensen, pres. and general manager of the Valke-Christensen Co., before the ruins of the elevator were cool from the fire that destroyed it on Nov. 28, for temporary quarters in which the company's business could be continued. The contents of the office were saved, also that portion of the building used as a store. Stored in the elevator and the adjoining warehouse was a quantity of oats, barley, millet, potatoes, flax and sweet clover, none of which, it was thot, could be salvaged. The loss was partly covered by insurance.

OHIO

Urbana, O.—Fire damage to the St. Paris Roller Mill recently amounted to \$10,000. The plant is being rebuilt.

The Hocking Valley Mfg. Co., of Lancaster, has just joined the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y.

Cincinnati, O.—The Early & Daniel Co. recently celebrated its 50th anniversary. Messrs. Early and Daniel started business in Lawrenceburg, Ind., 50 years ago, with a capital of \$500.

**Specialists in Ventilating Grain Elevator
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ROBERTSON PROTECTED METAL ROOFING AND SIDING IS STRONG AND CORROSION-PROOF

Napoleon, O.—Fire threatened John H. Vocke & Son's elevator at noon, Dec. 3, when a hot box in the top of the structure caused a blaze, which was extinguished by an employee before much damage was done.

Pleasant Hill, O.—C. M. Patty, who until his retirement two years ago was a member of the firm of Meyer & Patty, grain elevator operators, died on Dec. 6, at the age of 82 years, after a brief illness. He is survived by his widow, a son and a daughter.

Fostoria, O.—The Northwest Ohio Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n held its regular meeting and pre-holiday party on Dec. 7, covers being laid for 105. Oscar Slosser was in charge of arrangements and entertainment. Geo. Grover, of Risingsun, was re-elected pres. and Chas. George, of Geneva, sec'y.

Cincinnati, O.—At the annual election of directors held Dec. 17, the following were elected to serve for a period of three years: Robert Lee Early, Elmer H. Heile, Henry Nagel, L. F. Rodenberg and B. H. Wess. These directors with the ten hold-over directors will constitute the board for the year 1932. The new board of directors will meet shortly before the first of the year and elect the officers for the year 1932. Frank J. Currus, August Ferger and C. W. Popp served as judges and tellers of the election. The hold-over members of the board are: A. M. Braun, Fred B. Edmands, B. L. Horning, W. J. O'Connell, Geo. Wirth, D. W. Hopkins, H. Trimble McCullough, Geo. Nieman, Lyman Perin and W. A. Van Horn.—D. J. Schuh, exec. sec'y and mgr. Cincinnati Board of trade, Inc.

OKLAHOMA

Cement, Okla.—A hammer mill for custom grinding has been installed by Charles Dich.

Clinton, Okla.—A building permit has been issued to the Farmers Elevtr. Co. for the erection of a storage barn.

Mineo, Okla.—Mail addressed to H. Householder is returned marked "Out of business." Mr. Householder was formerly agent for the General Grain Co.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Bruises, but fortunately nothing more serious, were sustained by John O'Brien, manager of the Choctaw Grain Co., when his car collided recently with a truck.

South Coffeyville, Okla.—The Jameson Elevtr. Co. is building a 16x20-foot addition to its feed mill, to be used as a storeroom for meal. Meal grinding machinery was recently installed.

Oklmulgee, Okla.—The Boone Milling Co., M. B. Heaton proprietor, recently installed a hammer mill for feed grinding, also a new 30-inch stone buhr grinder for grinding of meal and whole wheat flour.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—The acreage control measure initiated by the Governor in Petition No. 115 is denounced by the Associated Industries of Oklahoma as an attempt to impose the will of Government upon the farmers of the state thru Commission control of individual property rights.

Fairview, Okla.—At a recent meeting of the creditors of the Fairview Mill & Elevtr. Co. it was voted to accept the proposal of S. L. Riffe, proprietor of the business, to "turn the mill over clear to the creditors, and other property pertaining to the mill." It was also voted to re-open the mill.

Tulsa, Okla.—The Chamber of Commerce and the daily press of this city are agitating the establishment of a terminal grain elevator for Tulsa. An elevator of not less than 500,000 bus. capacity is recommended. The chairman of the chamber of commerce committee looking into the matter, is J. M. Chandler.

Cherokee, Okla.—The Cherokee Milling Co.'s four-story mills burned before day-break Dec. 18; loss, \$250,000; covered by insurance by the Kanas Flour Milling Co., which operated the plant; 100,000 bus. of wheat was stored in the tanks, and was a total loss. The fire was reported to have followed a dust explosion, apparently in an elevator shaft. Robert Anderson, night foreman, was burned about the shoulders, face and arms when he tried to release chlorine from three tanks enveloped in flames.

Geary, Okla.—Geary Milling & Elevtr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—We rejoice in an opportunity to wish every grain dealer of the state a Merry Christmas and a Prosperous New Year. The depression has passed and better times are just around the corner. Behind the clouds the sun is still shining. Courage is necessary, but Oklahoma dealers will not lose faith in the future.—Grain Dealers Ass'n of Oklahoma, C. F. Prouty, sec'y.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Waitsburg, Wash.—The Waitsburg Farmers Union Warehouse Co. is reported out of business.

Spokane, Wash.—A \$600 building permit was granted to the Washington Grain & Milling Co. for alterations and repairs.

Portland, Ore.—George Delaney, recently with the H. J. Stoll Co. and previous to that manager of Wilbur, Ellis & Co.'s Portland office, has resigned his position.

Olympia, Wash.—The Olympia Feed Co. has purchased the local branch of the Fox River Butter Co. for about \$10,000 and will use the newly acquired property for storage purposes.

Nex Perce, Ida.—S. G. Robinson, grain dealer of this city and owner of several elevators and mills thruout the state, died recently in Wyoming, where he was visiting, from a heart attack. His wife and two children survive him.

Portland, Ore.—The radio station of the Merchants Exchange will be dismantled Dec. 31, a deal having been made with Mackay Radio by which the same service will be given to shipping customers at quite a saving to the exchange.

Portland, Ore.—The grain and feed milling business of the C. A. Babcock Co. has been sold by C. A. Babcock to Walter Scott and Rudy Palisch. The former owner of the business, from whom Mr. Babcock bot it, was the father of Mr. Palisch. Oregon sales outside of Portland have been handled by Mr. Scott.

Portland, Ore.—Vernon Miller, well known among grain men of this section, is now with Dean Witter & Co., having resigned from Russell, Miller & Co. Both of these companies are in the wire brokerage business. Mr. Miller will take care of the grain end of the business.

PENNSYLVANIA

Saltsburg, Pa.—Mail addressed to the Paterson Milling Co. is returned marked "Out of business."

Oak Hall, Pa.—A section of the roof was entirely blown off the building of Clayton Etters on Dec. 7.

Philadelphia, Pa.—John A. McCarthy, a member of the New York Produce Exchange, died Dec. 4. Mr. McCarthy, who was 68 years of age, was a ship broker and steamship agent.

New Brighton, Pa.—The plant of J. H. Hornby & Sons Co. was recently remodeled for the manufacture of a complete line of poultry and dairy feeds, with a storage capacity of 40 carloads.

Edinboro, Pa.—The old Keystone Mills have been overhauled and opened again by Roy Morse, who will specialize in wheat flour and buckwheat flour. A full line of poultry and stock feeds will be carried also.

Beaver Falls, Pa.—A three-story building has been opened by the Hubbard Milling Co., of Mankato, Minn., as a shipping point for feed and flour. Mixing machinery has been installed on the second floor and the ground floor will be used as offices and for storage. The manager is J. F. Mooney.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The nominating committee to name the officers and directors to be voted upon at the annual election of the Commercial Exchange, to be held Dec. 26, has been named as follows: James J. Rodgers, James L. King, Fred S. Griffin, Geo. M. Warner and W. T. Riley.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Groton, S. D.—Fire caused by friction of belt on pulley slightly damaged the elevator of the Ferney Farmers Co-op. Elevtr. Co. recently.

Bowdle, S. D.—The feed mill at this point has been bot by John Leno, who has installed a new boiler heating system and an electric bleaching machine.

Brookings, S. D.—Brookings County Farmers Union Warehouse, incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000; incorporators: Chan Doop, F. Williams and J. E. Bergh.

Java, S. D.—The Java Equity Exchange has installed an automatic magnetic separator in its feed mill. Last spring an explosion in this mill injured the manager and slightly burned a customer.

Sisseton, S. D.—J. Price, who formerly was operator of an elevator at Claire City, S. D., is now with the Miller Elevtr. Co.'s elevator at Sisseton [succeeding Joe Soulak].—A. P. Rankin (Claire City, S. D.).

Willow Lake, S. D.—It is reported that D. M. Bunday, who managed the Great Western Elevtr. Co.'s elevator here for several years until the time of the recent fire, has been arrested, charged with the burning of the elevators at Willow Lake the night of Sept. 19, when the Great Western Elevtr. and two elevators belonging to the Farmers Elevtr. Co. were destroyed by a fire that broke out simultaneously in the three houses (as reported in the Oct. 14 Journals). Bunday was brot into court at Clark, S. D., Dec. 12, waived preliminary hearing and was bound over to the next term of circuit court, which will be held in May.

SOUTHEAST

Wilmington, N. C.—We are going out of business Jan. 1.—Corbett Co.

Maben, Miss.—W. M. Shufield has installed a grist mill for making cornmeal.

TENNESSEE

Covington, Tenn.—E. M. Hunt recently purchased a new corn crusher for his grist mill.

Lewisburg, Tenn.—The Lewisburg Flouring Mills burned Dec. 4; loss, \$15,000; partly insured.

Gleason, Tenn.—Aubrey Phelps recently completed the installation of a new meal mill at his mill at the rear of his garage.

The proposed bill levying a tax on chain stores, introduced recently in the state legislature, met with so much opposition that its author withdrew it.

Memphis, Tenn.—The Roberts Hay & Grain Co., wholesale and retail, incorporated; capital stock, \$3,000; incorporators: A. C. Roberts, W. M. Sanders, T. L. Smart, Jr., and A. C. Roberts, Jr.

Memphis, Tenn.—A new member of the Merchants Exchange is S. Tate Pease, Jr., with the Standard Commission Co., feed and grain brokers, and he is the youngest member to be elected in the last 25 years.

Trenton, Tenn.—The Trenton Mills, Inc., were damaged by fire, about 10:30 p. m., Dec. 9, which originated in the boiler room. As that part of the mill is a separate unit from the rest of the plant, the fire department was successful in keeping the fire from spreading to the main building.

TEXAS

Buna, Tex.—L. E. Wightman has recently installed a feed mill.

Kirbyville, Tex.—A feed mill has been opened by Joel Bennett.

Jasper, Tex.—Thomas Hart is operating a new feed mill at this point.

Chamberlain (Dahart p. o.), Tex.—The elevator of the Elkhart Mills (headquarters Elkhart, Kan.) burned the morning of Dec. 10.

Dallas, Tex.—Construction of a one-story tile and stucco office building will be started soon by the Pearlstone Mill & Elevtr. Co., the structure to represent an outlay of over \$4,000.

Friona, Tex.—Mauer & Gischler Grain Co. has about completed a new elevator at this point, which it expects to operate soon.

Chamberlain (Dalhart p. o.), Tex.—The elevator of W. J. Blackburn and the stock of the Lubbock Grain & Seed Co. are reported as having been destroyed by fire of unknown origin on Dec. 10.

Buda, Tex.—The Buda Milling Co.'s plant burned Nov. 28 during the night; loss to building (owned by Will G. Barber and H. S. Barton), \$1,000, partly insured; loss to equipment, seed and hay (owned by B. Watson), \$1,500, partly insured.

Sherman, Tex.—The Diamond Mill & Elevator Co.'s new feed manufacturing plant under construction by the Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co., as reported in the Oct. 28 Journals, is expected to be ready to operate by the first of the year. The daily capacity will be 200 tons of poultry and sweet mixed feeds.

Quitague, Tex.—The Farmers Elevator Co.'s elevator burned at 2 a. m., Nov. 27; loss, \$7,500; partly insured. The house was the property of Thomas G. Wise, and was leased to Walter Forgeron, grain dealer of Silverton. All wheat from the elevator had just been shipped. The elevator will be rebuilt some time in the future, it is said.

San Antonio, Tex.—The Central Power & Light Co. reports that nine feed mills, with aggregate daily capacity of 190 tons, have been established at nine southwest Texas towns. These are Natalie, Jourdanston, Alice, Corpus Christi, Bishop, Raymondville, Harlingen and Luling. They produce feed for fattening stock as well as balanced rations for dairy cattle and poultry, being equipped with molasses mixing machinery.

Plainview, Tex.—As an echo of the failure of a local national bank, the Harvest Queen Mills, one of the up-to-date plants of the state, has been placed in receivership, O. M. Unger and Carl Miller being named receivers. They will continue operation of the business for a time. The Harvest Queen Mills has a capacity of 600 barrels, with room for another 600-barrel unit, and has reinforced concrete storage of 2,000,000 bus. capacity. The principal owner is Albert G. Hinn.

UTAH

Salt Lake City, Utah.—The death of John H. Bailey, who, with his father, was the founder in 1865 of Bailey & Sons Co., of this city, and a pioneer grain dealer of this state, occurred on Dec. 4. Mr. Bailey remained pres. of the grain and seed company bearing his name, up until his death, altho he was 81 years of age.

WISCONSIN

Bangor, Wis.—The Bangor Milling Co. has ordered a magnetic separator.

Waupaca, Wis.—Fisher & Fallgatter have installed a Dreadnaught Magnetic Separator.

Lancaster, Wis.—Kasper Bros. have installed a magnetic separator ahead of their feed mill.

Polonia, Wis.—A new feed mill was recently opened by John Koziczowski.

Whitehall, Wis.—The Whitehall Mill & Power Co. has installed an electro magnetic separator.

Shullsburg, Wis.—The Methery Feed & Flour Mill burned Dec. 7, at about 6 p. m.; loss, \$12,000.

Unity, Wis.—J. E. Lyons & Co. of Colby, Wis., have ordered a magnetic separator for their mill here.

Abrams, Wis.—A potato warehouse has been made over into a feed mill, which Alfred Predell is operating.

Amherst, Wis.—The Pagel Milling Co., of Stevens Point, has installed a magnetic separator in its mill at this point.

Wheeler, Wis.—The Wisconsin Milling Co., of Menomonie, Wis., is installing a magnetic separator in its plant at this point.

Superior, Wis.—The Duluth Board of Trade has declared the Kellogg Elevator here, operated by Spencer Kellogg & Sons, regular for delivery.

Milwaukee, Wis.—A total of 18,295,464 bus. of wheat was shipped from this city this year, compared with 2,500,000 bus. in 1930, making the 1931 shipment the largest since 1877, when 18,298,000 bus. was shipped.

Independence, Wis.—The recently incorporated Farmers Union Grain & Stock Co. has bot the Independence Grain & Stock Co.'s elevator and appointed Roman Pietrek as manager. The new owners opened for business Nov. 30.

Rio Creek, Wis.—Up-to-date hammer mill equipment has been installed and operation has been started by Van Dam & Dantine, reported in the Nov. 11 Journals as having purchased the elevator and warehouse formerly operated by the Farmers Ass'n. The new concern does feed mixing, feed grinding and handles commercial feeds also.

Milwaukee, Wis.—B. J. Aston, Inc., grain futures brokers, has liquidated and gone out of business. G. W. Winston Co. has taken over the business and will operate it under that name at 611 N. Broadway, in the office formerly occupied by B. J. Aston, Inc. Guy W. Winston, for many years with B. J. Aston, Inc., is pres. of the new concern.

Riplinger, Wis.—The O. & N. Elevator has been purchased by H. A. Rottjer, who is operating under the name of the Riplinger Elevator.

New Richmond, Wis.—The largest of the storage elevators of the New Richmond Roller Mills, Elevator A, burned late in November, including 80 or 90 carloads of feed; loss, \$35,000.

Farm Bureau on Equalization Fee and Grain Futures

The resolutions adopted by the American Farm Bureau Federation at its recent convention at Chicago were very voluminous, covering some 18 topics, among them being the following:

For the Equalization Fee

Time and experience of more than two years in its operation, have demonstrated the inadequacy of the act properly to control crop surpluses and to make agricultural tariffs effective. The American Farm Bureau Federation has repeatedly stated, and still believes, to accomplish this purpose the equalization fee must be included in the act. We therefore insist that the present Congress amend the Agricultural Marketing Act by including the equalization fee or some other equally effective method whereby the cost of controlling crop surpluses would be borne by each unit of the commodity benefited.

The American Farm Bureau Federation hereby expresses its willingness to support additional amendments that would give further power and authority to the Farm Board for the more complete carrying out of the policies of the act.

Against Short Selling

The American public is being called upon for a return of confidence and to put forth every effort for the stabilization of American business, industry and agriculture. One of the greatest hindering influences to efforts being put forth in these directions is the continued system of short selling operating on the grain and other exchanges of the country. We favor such amendment to the Grain Futures Act as is necessary to give the Secretary of Agriculture full power and authority to regulate and, if necessary, to remove any further operations in short selling (except for legitimate hedging purposes) on the grain exchanges of the country.

FORT WORTH

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Try any of these Grain and Cotton Exchange Members:*

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Geo. McGrath, Streator

Milford, Ill.

Princeton, Ill.

Mason City, Ill.

Rochelle, Ill.

Colfax, Ill.

Aurora, Ill.

BRANCH OFFICES:

Supply Trade

Toledo, O.—A pin dispenser carries the Season's Greetings to the trade for the O. W. Randolph Co.

Minneapolis, Minn.—A desk calendar mounted on a metal base, accompanied by an appropriate holiday card is being sent out by Carter-Mayhew Mfg. Co.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Its friends in the trade will be much pleased with the beautiful, hand tooled, leather letter fold which the Day Co. is sending out with its best wishes for the season.

Chicago, Ill.—J. E. Ham, General Electric Co., is remembering his friends in the trade with a leather bound memo book, containing valuable engineering data in addition to its many pages of "everyday" information.

Kansas City, Mo.—A. R. Hettelsater, of the Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co., left Dec. 1 for Buenos Aires, Argentina, where his company will shortly open a branch office to develop grain elevator and mill construction business in that field. The office will be in charge of L. Boyd Mercer, formerly associated with the company, but for the past two and a half years engaged in engineering and construction work in Argentina. Mr. Hettelsater expects to remain in Buenos Aires several weeks in connection with building contracts now in prospect, and to make a survey of Argentina business and building conditions.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The Link-Belt Co. is distributing a beautiful book devoted to Promal Castings, to people interested in the use of a metal like Promal, which is suitable for many industrial castings and is rapidly replacing other processes of manufacture such as stampings, forgings and similar manufacturing processes. Promal, which is a metal originally developed for Link-Belt's own use in manufacture of conveying and power transmitting chains, is now available in casting form for the use of the designer and producer of machines, parts, etc., where the inherent characteristics of Promal are an advantage or requisite. This new book, No. 1250, illustrates and describes Promal—Link-Belt's new, stronger, longer-wearing metal for industry; shows its various applications for other purposes than chain; gives a comprehensive description of its qualities and technical data concerning it. A copy of this new data book may be obtained, gratis, from Mr. J. V. Gault, Link-Belt Co.



Col. R. H. Morse, Chicago

Oklahoma City Rate Conference

At the conference called by the Corporation Commission of Oklahoma at Oklahoma City Dec. 9 the consensus of opinion was to the effect that interstate and intrastate rates, rules and regulations should be uniform as far as practicable. Also that the Oklahoma situation should compare favorably with the adjoining states, Kansas, Texas, Arkansas, etc. Much discussion was had relative to group rates, mileage rates, single and joint line, out of line hauls, transit privileges, etc. Representatives of the Interstate Commerce Commission gave notice that they could not concur in any adjustment which might involve a readjustment of the Interstate rates.

C. B. Bee of the Oklahoma Commission offered a number of proposals, some of which were as follows: That the rule requiring the application of interstate rates on grain transited in Oklahoma and destined to Oklahoma points when mixed with Oklahoma grain be cancelled. That a mileage scale of 150 miles be adopted, this scale to conform to the Southwestern scale as shown in Grain Rate Case 17000, Part 7.

Certain transit rules and regulations now in effect are objectionable to the millers and modifications were requested. Many other suggestions were offered. The carriers have taken the several proposals under consideration and agree to render a decision during the last week in December. The case was then reset for further hearing on Jan. 13. In the event the carriers decide to grant the request, the hearing of Jan. 13, will be just a formal ratification of the proposed rate, rules and regulations. In case the carriers do not agree to these proposals a formal hearing will then be conducted.

Robert H. Morse Heads Fairbanks, Morse & Co.

According to an announcement just made public by Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Mr. Robert H. Morse, formerly vice chairman of the Board of Directors, has been elected to the positions of president and general manager to succeed Mr. W. S. Hovey.

At the close of the board meeting, at which this action was taken, Mr. Morse issued this statement: "The company has a history of successful operation over a period of a hundred years and we look forward with confidence to its continued success. Our plans for the future are based on the possibility that there will not be an immediate general upturn in business and we are prepared to meet that kind of a market."

Robert H. Morse was born in Chicago, Dec. 6, 1878. In 1895 he entered the employ of Fairbanks, Morse & Co., the firm founded by his father, Mr. C. H. Morse. Here he began his career with the company as an apprentice at the Beloit factory (then known as Fairbanks-Morse Mfg. Co.), and, except during his military service, when he was lieutenant-colonel in the Signal Corps, has been with the company continuously since that time. In the thirty-six years, he has been employed in various positions as salesman, department manager, branch house manager, sales manager, president of the manufacturing division, vice-president in charge of purchases, first vice-president, vice-chairman of the board and now president and general manager.

Mr. Morse is also a director of E. & T. Fairbanks & Co., The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., Ltd., E. & T. Fairbanks Co., Ltd. and Central Republic Bank and Trust Co.

A balanced ration may cost a little more than straight grain and roughage in feeding, but it will pay higher returns. Profits alone count.

Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

No. 24451, J. Charles McCullough Seed Co. v. Pennsylvania. By Examiner W. A. Maidens. Rate, soya beans, Seaford, Bridgeville and Wyoming, Del. to Cincinnati, O., inapplicable. Applicable rate 35.5 cents. Reparation proposed.

No. 24312, Barteldes Seed Co. v. A. T. & S. F. By division 3. Dismissed. Rates, cane seed, points in Iowa, Colorado and Kansas, to Lawrence, Kan., and Kansas City, Mo.-Kan., there cleaned, stored and/or sacked in transit and forwarded to destinations in Texas, not unreasonable.

No. 23970, Bert K. Smith v. A. T. & S. F. By division 3. Dismissed. Demurrage charges, Houston, Tex., ten carloads, barley, interior Texas points, four designated for export, all subsequently reconsigned to Galveston, Tex., for export, not shown to have been inapplicable, unreasonable or unduly prejudicial.

No. 24889, Jackson Freight Bureau, for Hazelhurst Oil Mill & Fertilizer Company, Hazelhurst, Miss. v. Illinois Central Railroad. Against combination rates on shipments of cottonseed, from points in Tennessee and Louisiana to Hazelhurst and Meridian, Miss.

Docket No. 3672. Order suspends from Dec. 5, 1931, until July 5, 1932, the operation of certain schedules proposing to establish a thru proportional rate on grain and grain products, in carloads, from Minneapolis, Minnesota Transfer and St. Paul, Minn., to Galveston, Houston and Texas City, Tex., when for export and coastwise movement, resulting in a reduction under the present combination rates.

No. 24024, Tarr & McComb Corporation v. Southern Pacific Co. Applicable rate to Redlands, Calif., on a carload of oats from St. Louis, Mo., to Fort Worth, Tex., there transited, thence shipped to Redlands, and subsequently reshipped from the latter point to Puente, Calif., determined. Lawfulness of charges beyond Redlands found not within the jurisdiction of the Commission. Complaint dismissed.

No. 24015, Albers Bros. Milling Co. v. Southern Pacific. By division 3. Dismissed. Demurrage charges assessed under the provisions of demurrage Rule 3D, for detention of cars, loaded with grain, at Oakland, Calif., applicable and not unlawful. Dispute was as to the applicability of the rule mentioned on cars constructively placed and then placed in accordance with orders furnished by the complainant.

No. 22487. The Commission, in a report written by Commissioner Porter, in receivers of railways and property of Chicago & Alton Railroad Co. v. A. C. & Y. et al., has reversed the finding of division 5 in the former report, 169 I. C. C. 594, after rehearing, that the divisions accorded to the Alton out of joint reshipping or proportional rates on grain, grain products and grain by-products, from Peoria and Pekin, Ill., via Chicago, Joliet and Dwight, Ill., to destinations in eastern trunk line and New England territories. The finding now is that those divisions are not unjust, unreasonable or otherwise unlawful.

The Federal Farm Board's activities were denounced as detrimental to the individual businessman in an address by Fred F. Blair, of Cleveland, O., pres. of the National League of Commission Merchants, in an address at Buffalo, N. Y. So long as the Farm Racketeers are permitted to pull down fat salaries they do not care who denounces them.

Grain Carriers

Montreal, Que.—Eighteen boats loaded with grain for winter storage have been tied up in Canadian ports.

The Alton Railroad will increase the rate on grain from various Illinois points to Cairo, effective Dec. 28, under tariff 1614-H.

The Mid-West Shippers Advisory Board will meet Jan. 7 at Chicago; and the North-west Advisory Board Jan. 28 at Minneapolis.

Altus, Okla.—The J. H. Bailey Grain Co. has brought suit against the Santa Fe to recover \$358.15 damages for loss of wheat in transit.

Washington, D. C.—B. H. Meyer and Wm. E. Lee have been renominated by the president as members of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Grain and grain products amounting to 32,659 carloads were loaded during the week ending Dec. 5, against 40,095 one year and 48,000 two years ago.

Duluth, Minn.—Navigation closed for the winter in Duluth-Superior harbor Dec. 12 with the departure of the steamer Shaughnessy with grain for Buffalo.

Washington, D. C.—An investigation of aid given competing transport agencies to the detriment of the rail carriers is recommended in the annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Washington, D. C.—The interoceanic canal board on Dec. 11 reported that a second canal is not needed, the Panama Canal being adequate until the next century. Nineteen routes for the new canal were considered by the Board.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—E. P. Byars, manager of the freight bureau of the Chamber of Commerce, has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission to set for hearing at Ft. Worth the suspension of a traffic rule allowing the shipper a refund of part of the freight charges on corn shelled in transit.

Texas interests have asked the Interstate Commerce Commission again to put into effect a rate granted by the M., K. & T. decreasing the differential on grain shipped directly to Kansas City from points on the Beaver, Meade and Englewood Railroad, and routed to Kansas City by way of Fort Worth and other points in this state.

The Burlington Development Co., operating a huge corn growing area near Burlington, Colo., is having 4 huge trailers built, 3 of which will hold 400 bus. each, and one 600 bus. The trailers are to be pulled by a caterpillar tractor and will be used in hauling grain to country elevators. Trains on highways! Is this improvement in transportation?

Buffalo, N. Y.—The federal court has decided that the sinking of the steamer Briton in the fall of 1929 was not the fault of the ship and that the owners of the \$100,000 grain cargo can not recover. A fog signal maintained by the government was temporarily out of commission and was responsible for the accident.

Enforcement of parts of the Texas motor carrier law was restrained Dec. 12 by the federal court at New Orleans. The court restrained the Texas Railroad Commission from fixing rates in its consideration of petitions of interstate operators for operating permits in Texas; from requiring bond on cargo carried on the trucks; from considering the matter of public convenience and necessity or the effect on other common carrier services in passing on applications for permits; and from requiring reports on business done by the interstate operators. The avowed purpose of the authors of the Texas law was to prevent competition by the trucks with the railroads.

Pipe Lines for Grain Impracticable

The A. O. Smith Corporation of Milwaukee, Wis., conducts a research department to devise original uses for the improved steel pipe it manufactures in a large way.

Pipes are now used successfully to carry grain short distances by the pneumatic method; but grain elevator engineers prefer to move grain without the abrading effect of the kernels rubbing against any surface. In the course of their experiments the Smith engineers learned what experienced grain handlers already knew and now announce that "present pipe line development is such that it would be impossible to ship grain long distances via pipe lines, as has been suggested recently."

The proposed grain pipe line was to extend from Montana to Chicago. The engineers are still hoping some way can be found to overcome the friction of the grain in the pipe.

Waterway Improvements

Chief of Army Engineers Lytle Brown in his annual report to the Sec'y of War states that \$210,951,000 will be required to complete the works undertaken. An appropriation of \$60,000,000 is recommended, of which \$22,480,000 is for maintenance.

Improvement of the Missouri River to 6 ft. depth is being vigorously prosecuted below Kansas City.

Work on the 9-ft. channel to Minneapolis has been begun on the Mississippi at Rock Island rapids.

Work is actively in progress on the Illinois River.

The 27-ft. channel in the Hudson River to Albany has been opened.

M. G. Gerchikov, head of the Soviet grain trust, has been dismissed from office under charges of "unpardonable lack of economy and criminal misuse of state property." He should join the Federal Farm Board.

Seventeen Years Ago--

The first Randolph Grain Drier was put into operation.

-- And Today

Randolph is the selected Grain Drying Equipment for elevators and mills throughout the United States and Foreign Countries.

Engineers of large elevators and mills—men who keep in touch with all modern developments—who are constantly investigating improved methods—were among the first to prove the value of the Randolph Grain Drier as an additional insurance against losses in business. But—before they became regular users of the Randolph, they made the most rigid investigations of its practicability, its economy and its efficiency of operation.

The Original Randolph Principle of Direct Heat Drying Is Fully Protected by Patents.



Upon request we shall be glad to send you our catalogue giving complete information on the Randolph Grain Drier and how this Drier was originally developed to meet every requirement for handling all kinds of grain, seeds and beans.

O. W. RANDOLPH COMPANY
TOLEDO, OHIO, U. S. A.

Supreme Court Decisions

Digests of recent decisions by State and Federal Courts involving rules, methods and practices of the wholesale grain, field seeds and feedstuffs trades.

Landlord's lien has preference over all other liens on crop grown on rented land. Where tenant turned over cotton to landlord for rent and advances and crop mortgagee brought detinue to recover cotton, held, that landlord was entitled to retain cotton.—*A. Burkart & Co. v. Bell. Court of Appeals of Alabama.* 137 South. 322.

Carrier Liable on Clear Record.—Carrier held liable for difference in shipper's weight determined by his own weighing on his own scales, and weight ascertained by carrier at destination, notwithstanding no evidence showed defective cars or actual loss in shipment (49 USCA § 101).—*Pennsylvania R. Co. v. Windfall Grain Co. Appellate Court of Indiana.* 177 N. E. 902.

Warehousemen.—One claiming stored grain could not recover against warehouseman for nondelivery, where storage receipts had been lost, without making proof of loss and giving bond, notwithstanding warehouseman's agreement to deliver (Comp. Laws Supp. 1925, § 3125a8, 3125a14, 3125a54).—*Dahl v. Winter-Truesdell-Diercks Co. Supreme Court of North Dakota.* 237 N. W. 202.

Orders for Cars Must be in Writing.—Rule filed with Railroad Commission that orders for cars must be given or confirmed in writing cannot be waived by carrier (Code 1927, §§ 8038, 8083). Agent's memo of oral order for car did not comply with carrier's rule that orders for cars must be given or confirmed in writing.—*Jackson & Crawford v. C. B. & Q. R. R. Co. Supreme Court of Iowa.* 238 N. W. 912.

Suit in County of Delivery.—As respects venue, seller's shipment of cotton seed under bill of lading with draft attached for contract price constituted contract to deliver to buyer at destination. Suit for failure to ship cotton seed of specified quality deliverable to buyer at destination held maintainable against seller in county of destination (Rev. St. 1925, art. 1995, subd. 5).—*Atwood Cotton Breeding Farms v. Midway Farmers Co-operative Ass'n. Court of Civil Appeals of Texas.* 42 S. W. (2d) 796.

Seed Warranty.—In dealer's action against wholesaler for furnishing common rye when Rosen rye had been ordered, evidence on damages held sufficient for jury (Code 1930, § 64-314). In dealer's action against wholesaler for furnishing common rye when Rosen rye had been ordered, refusing instruction predicated on fault of customer in neglecting to re-seed, after discovering rye was not Rosen rye, held not error under evidence.—*Kotthoff v. Portland Seed Co. Supreme Court of Oregon.* 300 Pac. 1029.

Authority of Public Service Commission to Award Reparation.—Statutes giving power to public service commission to make order of reparation in favor of shipper against carrier held not objectionable as conferring judicial power on commission (Burns' Ann. St. 1926, §§ 12808, 12820, 12828, 12830, 12853-12855, 12857). Public service commission held authorized to award shipper damages that arose from payment of freight rate which commission, after payment by shipper, found to be unreasonable (Burns' Ann. St. 1926, §§ 12808, 12820, 12828, 12830, 12853-12855, 12857).—*American Foundry Co. v. C. I. & L. Ry. Co. Appellate Court of Indiana.* 178 N. E. 295.

Warehousemen.—Where owner consigns personalty to dealer for sale but with title reserved, lien of warehouseman for labor and storage, obtained without notice, held superior to owner's right under conditional sale (Comp. Gen. Laws 1927, § 6996 et seq.). Where owner consigns personalty to dealer for sale but with title reserved, purchaser for value, without notice, and acquiring possession, obtains superior title.—*Wooton v. Carrollton Acceptance Corporation. Supreme Court of Florida.* 137 South. 390.

Thresher's Incomplete Statement Invalidates Lien.—Thresher's lien statement filed, which wholly failed to set out quantity of grain threshed, held insufficient, and therefore lien did not come into existence (Comp. Laws 1913, § 6855, as amended by Laws 1929, c. 156). Person claiming thresher's lien must comply with requirements of statute creating such lien; court cannot, under guise of construction, absolve lien claimant from duty of complying with statutory requirements as basis for existence of lien (Comp. Laws 1913, § 6855, as amended by Laws 1929, c. 156).—*Carlson v. Powers Elevator Co. Supreme Court of North Dakota.* 238 N. W. 548.

Shipper Liable for Failure to Follow Shipping Instructions

Fruen Grain Co., Presho, So. Dak., plaintiff, v. Early & Daniel Co., Cincinnati, O., defendant, before Arbitration Com'te No. 1 of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, composed of O. F. Bast, J. T. Buchanan and T. B. King.

This case is a claim for loss on freight paid because of inability to get an emergency rate on grain shipped to a drought area because of grain having been shipped before permit had been issued. In going over the tariff, W. T. L. Tariff Boyd's No. 215, the emergency tariff covering such movement, we find under heading of "application for Reduced Rate" as follows:

"The reduced emergency rates authorized herein apply only when shipments are covered by permit issued by transportation office of delivering carrier in the drought area as provided in embargo notice issued by the Car Service Division of American Railway Ass'n."

The method of obtaining permits and instructions for movement under the permit are clearly set out in the notice and it appears to the com'te that it makes plain the requirements that permits be in the hands of the agent at billing points and permit number and expiration date to be shown on B/L at time shipments are billed. The Fruen Grain Co. has not furnished copy of confirmation to which it refers in its letter, but had before it, before this shipment went forward, emphatic instructions from Early & Daniel Co. to hold cars for permit before billing, and in answer to Fruen's wire of the 2nd advising that they were going to bill car the following day, Early & Daniel Co. again repeated the instruction to hold for permit.

Altho it seems from the evidence that the Fruen Grain Co. had been billing cars upon advice from Early & Daniel that permits had been issued without waiting for receipt of the permit at shipping point, it is evidence from the correspondence that Fruen realized that there was no tariff authority for such action and that he accepted the responsibility of shipments being passed at the emergency reduced rate under such circumstances. Although Early & Daniel Co. apparently had made every effort to get shipments by and were apparently successful in most cases, we cannot see how that puts the responsibility on it of taking Fruen's liability when he billed cars out contrary to the tariff and to the instructions of the defendant prior to receiving of the permit number. Therefore, we find for the defendants and charge the cost of this arbitration to the plaintiffs.

Thresher's Lien in North Dakota

The Supreme Court of North Dakota on Oct. 17, 1931, decided against a thresherman, H. B. Carlson, and in favor of the Powers Elevator Co., defendant, which had issued storage tickets on the flaxseed crop covered by the lien.

The statute under which the plaintiff filed and claims the lien reads as follows: "Any person entitled to a lien under this chapter shall within twenty days after the threshing is completed, file in the office of the register of deeds of the County of which the grain was grown a statement in writing, verified by oath, showing the kind and quantity of grain threshed, the price agreed upon for threshing the same, either by threshing machines or by combines, either by the acre, the bushel, the hour, or the day; or if no price has been agreed upon then the reasonable value, the name of the person for whom the threshing was done and a description of the land upon which the grain was grown. Unless the person entitled to the lien shall file such statement within the time aforesaid he shall be deemed to have waived his right thereto." Section 6855, Comp. Laws 1913, as amended by chapter 156, Laws 1929.

The Court said: The lien statement filed by the plaintiff in this case wholly fails to set out the "quantity of grain threshed." It describes the land on which the flax was grown, and states that Carlson, the plaintiff, cut in all about ninety acres at an agreed price of \$2.50 per acre; but there is not even a suggestion as to the amount of flax threshed. This court has specifically ruled that the failure to specify the quantity of grain threshed is fatal to the lien.

The obvious reason for the changes made in 1929 was to make the thresher's lien operative upon grain threshed with a combine as well as upon grain threshed with an ordinary threshing machine. The Legislature, however, deemed it necessary that the lien statement should show the kind and quantity of grain threshed in all cases where a lien was claimed. This language was retained without any change. As was said by this court in *Hiam v. Andrews Grain Co.*, 48 N. D. 250-254, 183 N. W. 1016, 1018: "The statute requires that the lien show these things: (1) The amount and quantity of grain threshed; (2) the price agreed upon for threshing the same; (3) the name of the person for whom the threshing was done; and (4) a description of the land upon which the grain was grown. There are obvious reasons for requiring the lien statement to show these things. They furnish not only a statement of the amount of the claim, according to the agreement of the parties, but the facts from which the amount of the claim can be computed, and a description of the specific property upon which the lien is claimed."

It will be noted that the Legislature, while changing the statute so as to meet new conditions, consistently adhered to the view that every thresher's lien must show these four fundamental facts. The lien statement in question here failed to meet these requirements. It did not contain a recital which the statute said it must contain. There was no way of knowing, from the lien statement, whether the lien was claimed on ten bushels or on a thousand bushels.—238 N. W. Rep. 548.

Wheat Quota in Great Britain

The consumption of one-third of the present wheat crop of Great Britain as poultry food complicates the quota problem, since it will be possible to take much of the 15 per cent quota from the feeders who will resort to something else.

It is estimated that about 8 per cent of the home grown crop has hitherto been milled into flour, millers relying upon imports for the bulk of their supply.

The total disappearance of wheat in the United Kingdom in 1930-31 was 265,641,000 bus., of which 39,828,000 bus. was domestic wheat, and since the greater part of the consumption was in the form of flour the quota will result in a vastly increased grind of domestic wheat, tho possibly not sufficiently to absorb so much as to increase the price of the domestic crop relatively to that imported.

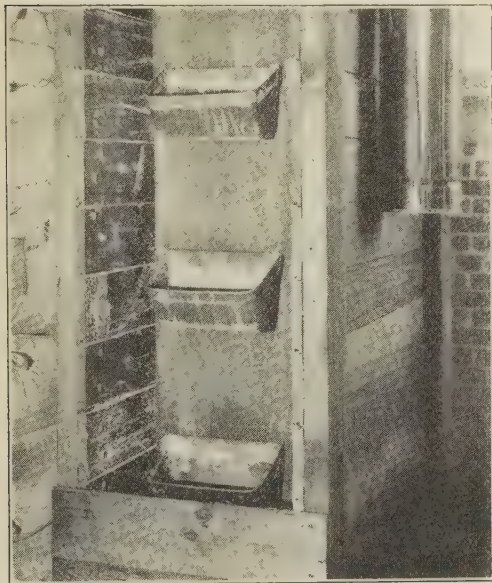
How to Obtain Maximum Service From a Bucket Elevator

By RALPH McMILLAN

Construction Superintendent, Link-Belt Co.

Thinking back over more than 15 years of experience in the selection, erection, maintenance and servicing of various types of bucket elevators, I say 7 points should be watched.

Avoid Overloading: In originally select-



Buckets on Belt

ing a bucket elevator for a given purpose, the specifications of the material to be handled and the quantity to be elevated during a given time, with regard to the greatest load

at any one interval, should be known. From this, an elevator designed to give the longest efficient service will be obtained. If the plants capacity is expected to increase in the future, this fact should be borne in mind and the original elevator provided to care for this anticipated capacity.

Roominess: Sufficient room in the elevator casing is essential to long life, as ample space does away with the wear of buckets on the casing, and its resultant depreciation. Pits for the elevators should always be roomy to allow quick and easy access for adjustments, cleaning of the boot and lubrication.

Uniform Feed: On continuous bucket elevators the receiving point should be well up above the boot shaft so that the major portion of the material is discharged directly into the buckets. A uniform feed is essential because the elevator will choke and stop if overloaded.

Proper Discharge: Make sure the discharge spout is of ample proportions, and placed at a suitable slant or angle, to insure immediate freeing of material, without danger of its backing up to the line of buckets.

Driving Mechanism: A positive drive gives best results, and this may be accomplished through the use of several efficient methods. The drives illustrated show a variety of these compact efficient drives. The use of these drives eliminates much of the usual noise and vibration, as well as annoyance of the elevator drive.

Lubrication: Best methods are through pressure systems, and the use of take-ups, pillow blocks, etc., having ample grease or oil storage facilities. Drives running in oil-or-dust-tight casings give longest service.

Danger: When you hear material dropping down the back leg you know it is time to stop the elevator and investigate, as something must be wrong.

Elevator Boot Out of Alignment

The elevator boot quite often is comparatively inaccessible and therefore neglected. The grease intended for its bearings may never get to the right spot, or the shaft may get out of alignment and without the operator observing the bad condition until something gives way, as in the engraving herewith.

The boot pulley was badly out of alignment in this instance, and the result was that a large piece broke out of the rim of the



Boot and Broken Pulley

pulley, as reported in *Our Paper*, of the Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Ins. Co. The periodical inspection of the machinery and equipment should always include the elevator boot, which notoriously is the worst fire hazard in the elevator building.

There are 5,872 grain elevators with a capacity of 414,660,260 bus. in Canada, according to the Agricultural Department of the Canadian National Railways. Of this total, 5,734 are country elevators with a capacity of 192,328,000 bus.



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Field Seeds

Harlingen, Tex.—Sherman-Magnolia Seed Co. has closed its branch office here.

Vicksburg, Miss.—Farmers Seed & Supply Co. has filed articles of incorporation with \$5,000 capital stock.

San Francisco, Cal.—The 1932 convention of the Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n will be held here May 31 and June 1.

Spencer, Ia.—Construction of a warehouse and branch distributing station has begun by the Standard Seed Co. of Des Moines.

Abingdon, Va.—The Virginia Crop Improvement Ass'n is sponsoring a Corn & Grain Show for southwest Virginia, Jan. 21-22.

Beverly Hills, Cal.—Elmer Stanford, pres. Stanford Seed Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., passed away at his home here on Saturday, Dec. 12. Heart attack was cause of death.

Ames, Ia.—The Iowa State Corn & Small Grain Show will be a feature of the Farm and Home Week, Feb. 1-6. Considerable importance is being attached to hybrid corn.

Chicago, Ill.—The Farm Seed Group of the American Seed Trade Ass'n will hold a meeting at the Sherman Hotel Jan. 11. Subjects of interest to field seed dealers will be discussed.

Jackson, Mich.—Daniel A. Parks, formerly with Isbell Seed Co., has become associated with McLaughlin, Ward & Co. in charge of the seed department. The department is expected to expand under his management.

Chicago, Ill.—Investigation into the affairs of the Warren-Teed Seed Co., controlled by John L. Kellogg, has been demanded by 60 stockholders, and promised by State's Attorney Swanson. Stockholders assert funds were diverted for private use.

Pierre, S. D.—Indicating little doubt concerning passage of a seed loan bill, Congressman Williamson of South Dakota wrote to Gov. Green of his state, proposing a \$200 limit on seed loans to farmers. Preventing excessive indebtedness is given as the reason.

Evansville, Ind.—Seedsmen and farmers of this community held a weed meeting early this month. Discussion covered the Indiana seed law, stained clover and alfalfa seeds, technical differences on grades of seeds. Samples of weed seeds were shown and a slide lecture given on weed control.

Evansville, Ind.—Southern Indiana farmers have taken to lespedeza. A number of farmers have applied for seed certification to the Indiana Corn Growers Ass'n. The legume is resistant to drouth and will grow on sour soils.—WBC.

Evansville, Ind.—Heldt & Voelker Co. has filed incorporation papers for doing a retail seed business, with \$66,000 paid-in capital stock. Incorporators are John Heldt, Ernest and Owen Monroe, Sylvester, Geo. and Arthur Voelker, Paul Heincke and Frederick Kuester.—WBC.

Roswell, N. M.—The annual convention of the New Mexico Crop Improvement Ass'n elected Fred Nelson, Roswell, pres.; H. P. Edmonds, Portales, vice-pres.; G. R. Quesenberry, sec'y-treas. An extensive program, including promoting of 5-acre cotton and grain sorghum yield contests, is planned.

Baltic, O.—Jacob McQueen, 59, pres. McQueen Bacteria Co., a nationally known soil expert, died unexpectedly in the office on his farm the evening of Dec. 2. He had complained of illness for several weeks, but had continued regularly at his work in spite of it. Death was attributed to heart collapse. His widow; 4 children, 5 grandchildren, 3 brothers and 2 sisters survive him.

Brookings, S. D.—South Dakota elevators are cooperating with the State Seed Com'te in a survey of available seed for the 1932 planting in drouth areas, says R. E. Johnston, sec'y. Questionnaires have been mailed to 588 elevators in the state to locate supplies, and from these will be made a list for farmers in drouth areas. Commendable co-operation.

Professor Bolley has brought a number of flax samples from the Argentine from which we hope that by cross breeding he may develop a still finer form of flax plant and seed for our domestic uses. To accomplish this end he now has the assistance of the newly formed Flax Institute under the able leadership of Professor H. L. Walster.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Paris, Ky.—Fire destroyed the 2-story brick seed cleaning plant of J. Sims Wilson on the morning of Dec. 6. Three men were injured and one killed from falling walls while fighting the blaze. The entire building was destroyed, with machinery, except for the engine in an adjoining power house. Loss was estimated at \$25,000, including 400 bus. of rough blue grass seed. Warehouses containing raw and cleaned blue grass were saved. Mr. Wilson is under contract to clean, store and sell one-third of the pooled seed in the Kentucky Blue Grass Seed Co-operative Ass'n sponsored by the Farm Board. The debris from the burned property is being removed, preparatory to reconstruction, which will include installation of practically all new cleaning machinery.

New Seed Trade Marks

Grohoma Seed Co., Oklahoma City, Okla., No. 318,591, for field seeds from breeding of kaffir corn and ribbon cane. Simply the word, "Grohoma," in capital letters.

Seed Movement Slow

Washington, D. C., Dec. 8.—About 20 to 25% of the soybeans have been sold by growers, compared with 35 to 40% last year.

Sudan grass movement slow. About 25% of the crop has been sold, compared with 80% last year and 45% the year before. New Mexico has sold most freely, 45% of its crop having moved.

Cane seed movement is backward. Only 5 to 10% had moved to Dec. 1, compared with 25% a year ago.—Buro of Agricultural Economics.

Accepts Unfair Trade Practice Rule

The insecticide and disinfectant industry has accepted a rule, remodeled by the Federal Trade Commission. It reads in part:

Directly or indirectly to give or permit to be given or offer to give money or anything of value to agents, employees, or representatives of customers or prospective customers, or to agents, employees or representatives of competitors' customers or prospective customers, without the knowledge of their employers or principals, as an inducement to influence their employers or principals to purchase or contract to purchase industry products from the maker of such gift or offer, or to influence such employers or principals to refrain from dealing or contracting to deal with competitors, is an unfair trade practice.

Imports and Exports of Seeds

Imports and exports of seeds for October, compared with October, 1930, and for the 10 months ending October, are reported by the Buro of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in lbs., as follows:

	IMPORTS			
	October		10 mos. ended Oct.	
	1931	1930	1931	1930
Alfalfa .....	.....	7,500	98,090	326,673
Red clover...	.....	.....	1,947,042	1,743,581
Alsike .....	.....	.....	94,428	4,197,554
Crim. clover..	32,700	32,325	1,890,445	3,439,868
Other clover..	7,390	32,411	466,661	1,031,551
Vetch	269,962	566,268	3,081,106	2,216,461
Grass	334,893	411,710	4,940,218	4,304,009
EXPORTS				
Alfalfa	6,190	48,394	126,771	786,111
Red clover...	113,008	35,410	636,617	376,458
Other clover..	78,142	5,098	232,505	615,553
Timothy	1,332,434	2,783,137	7,836,329	13,013,344
Other grass seeds	667,119	451,480	3,133,210	4,888,428
Other field seeds	22,059	55,230	1,213,255	2,171,802

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CONCORDIA, KANS.

The Bowman Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville Seed Co., seed merchants.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Capital Fuel & Feed Co., hay, alf., Berm., sor. seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Cornell Seed Co., field seed merchants.

Mangelsdorf & Bros., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

SEDGWICK, KAN.

Sedgwick Alfalfa Mills, field seed merchants.

WICHITA, KAN.

Ross Seed Co., Kansas Grown Alfalfa.

CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

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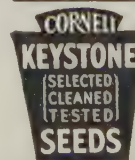
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Forty-two Years in the Seed Business

By C. C. MASSIE, Minneapolis, before International Crop Improvement Ass'n

If there are any short cuts to prosperity in the seed business, I haven't found them. Young men who find it difficult to get a start are prone to talk about the good old days in the 80's and 90's when there was real opportunity in this country. They seem to think that there were plenty of jobs and rapid advancement for all. This is another case where "distance lends enchantment." It was harder then to get something for nothing than it is now.

Of course, I am speaking of general conditions during this period in which we are living, not of the immediate present. We are in a slump just now, but this will pass, as many others like it have done. To read and hear some of the calamity howlers, who seem to get an unholy joy from hard times, one might think that this is something entirely unprecedented, that the world has blundered into a blind alley from which there is no exit. But we know that history has a habit of repeating itself, that, in spite of countless machines and new fangled gadgets, the average run of men are neither much wiser nor more stupid than they have been in the past; that there are still a great many forces beyond our control, and that most of our problems seem to solve themselves eventually in spite of, rather than on account of, the Moseses who would lead us out of the wilderness.

Those who know me have never accused me of being a Pollyanna, but there is something about contact with the soil that instills an incurable optimism. I still feel that I am a farmer. A good farmer does the best he can, and, if nature hands him a jolt in spite of all his careful planning, he takes it philosophically. He knows that nature is bountiful, and that, in the long run, he will get his share of the breaks.

The same thing is true of those in the seed business who really appreciate the significance of their work. Of course, some dealers look upon seed as merely a merchandise, something to buy and sell at a profit. Such people never get very far. We are all after profit, but the real seedsman has the farmer's slant on his work.

This is equally true of the men in the agricultural colleges and extension departments. Not very long ago the dirt farmer regarded the agronomist with suspicion, and, very often, hostility. He considered him a theorist, a "book farmer," whose experiments led to nothing practical. It is very different now. The farmer has learned that it requires more than a "strong back and a weak mind" to be successful in what has become, like all others, a highly competitive business. The modern farmer follows the experimental work with the greatest interest, cooperates in every way, and is always ready to try the recommendations of the experiment stations.

Relations between the seedsmen and the agronomists are very cordial. Far sighted men in both lines have seen the advantage of cooperation.

The proper thing to do in making a speech at this time is to give forecasts for the future. I am not discouraged at the outlook. There are many indications that the upturn has started. If history is to repeat itself this time, agricultural commodities should lead the way in the recovery.

As has always happened in times like these, there has been no shortage of pessimists to claim that our whole economic system has broken down, that we should scrap everything and start all over. Those who shout the loudest and who have the perfect solutions to lead us into the millennium are, as always, those who have the least at stake. It is easy enough to make wild statements,

suggest sweeping changes, if there is no danger of having the bluff called, of having to assume the responsibility of taking control.

Of course, changes must take place, and are taking place all the time. Our system is far from perfect, and there is every reason to believe that something new of permanent good will come from this depression. But lasting improvements are not worked out overnight by crack-brained radicals. They result from slow and painful evolution.

The seed trade has made great progress, particularly in the past few years, and it is my opinion that it realizes its responsibility to agriculture and is making every effort to live up to it. Those of us in the seed business realize that, if a better way is found to handle seed, we must conform to it or lose our place. I have no fear that those who are doing their best to perform a real service, to give honest value, will be supplanted.

I have been doing a great deal of traveling this season and have called on my friends in the trade from coast to coast. Things happen so fast these days that one can lose touch very quickly if he remains always at home. I have found everywhere a hopeful spirit, a firm faith in the future of agriculture and of the part we are to play in it. We may have to live more simply, get along with fewer things for a time, but we may be all the better for it. There is no reason, regardless of what happens, why there should not be a constantly increasing demand for more and better seeds.

The greatest good fortune for a man is to have interesting work—and mine has been that. I would ask nothing better than to start all over again tomorrow, an eighteen-year-old Scotch boy arriving in this country with a sovereign or less in his pocket. America has been good to me, and it will continue to give opportunity to all who are willing to pull their weight.

Malting Barley for Illinois

Illinois ships about 5,000,000 bus. of barley each year. Premiums of 10 to 20 cents a bu. are paid for barley suitable for malting or pearling. These processes require uniform, mellow barley. About half of the commercial barley used in this country goes for these purposes, according to a report of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station.

Wisconsin Pedigree 37 seems to be the best variety for Illinois growers, meeting the requirements of malsters, being smooth-awned, and yielding well, according to investigations by L. F. Rickey and C. L. Stewart of the University.

Trebi, a dark, grayish, vitreous variety of barley from semi-arid regions of the Northwest, has appeared in Illinois, but has rough-barbed beards, and produces lower yields under Illinois conditions. It brings no premium on the markets and a small mixture in good barley will grade down the entire car.

Commission merchants familiar with premium outlets were looked upon as the best market for country elevators that buy premium grades.

Esbjerg, Denmark.—The Jutland Co-operative Provender Supply Ass'n of Copenhagen has let the contract to Henry Simon, Ltd., for a traveling pneumatic grain discharging plant with a capacity of 120 tons per hour.

"Think of our army of federal employees now rapidly approaching the million mark, with a cost of government that has grown fifteen times as fast as our population and is now running into astronomical figures, imposing a burden of taxation that is intolerable. Private business which foots the bill does well to ask itself why, wherefore, whence and whither, said Governor Ritchie of Maryland in a recent address at Chicago.

Lespedeza Ass'ns Discuss Seed Crop

Representatives of Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina lespedeza seed ass'ns met at the office of Nelson B. Rue, head of the marketing department for the state of Tennessee, Nashville, on Dec. 1.


Estimates of lespedeza seed on hand showed Kentucky with a total of 3,375,000 lbs., of which 2,000,000 lbs. are certified; Tennessee, 2,000,000 lbs., of which 700,000 lbs. are certified; North Carolina, 1,250,000 lbs., of which 300,000 lbs. are certified. This totals 6,625,000 lbs., of which 3,000,000 lbs. are certified. Some of the uncertified seed is of standard purity but has not been field-inspected, and cannot be now. Marketable crop is smaller than expected. The three states produce practically all the domestic Korean lespedeza.

Grading, marketing and advertising of the crop was discussed and marketing plans laid.

Ass'ns represented were: North Carolina by W. A. Fielder, Woodleaf; Tennessee by Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Merriweather of Clarks-ville, and J. B. Baker of Gallatin; Kentucky by Garland Sledge of Bowling Green; Christian County by C. H. King and S. R. Ewing, Jr.; Union and Henderson Counties by Charles M. Meacham, Jr.; and Hopkins County by O. C. Whitfield.

More evidence that Illinois corn growers are losing heavily because the grade of their grain is declining and therefore is being discounted on the market has been obtained in further studies on grades of Illinois grain by L. F. Rickey, Grain Marketing. It is hoped that further study will disclose why more Illinois corn has gone into the lower grades and why this trend has been opposite to that for the country as a whole. Finally, the investigators hope to find out what Illinois farmers can do to bring back better quality to the corn crop and stop the necessity of taking heavy discounts on so much of the crop.—Illinois Agricultural Exp. Sta.

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Short Selling a Necessity

Richard Whitney, president of the New York Stock Exchange, in an address before the Chamber of Commerce at Syracuse, N. Y., Dec. 15, gave facts and figures demolishing the allegations by business wreckers that short selling on the exchanges depressed prices.

While his statistics were taken from the securities market only the principles also underlie operations on the commodity boards of trade.

Senators Capper and Brookhart and Representative La Guardia, who know better themselves, but choose to play demagogically on what they conceive to be hatred of the masses for the successful in trade, would have us believe that nearly all selling on the exchange is for the short account with the purpose to raid the market and ruin the owners of securities.

The facts are, as stated by Mr. Whitney, that not short selling, but liquidation has "smashed prices on the stock exchange," disclosing, for instance, that the 15 stocks with the heaviest short interest had the most solid market and the narrowest price fluctuations.

On the other hand, he said, the 15 stocks with the greatest decline in percentage of value have virtually no short interest; and that of the 15 with the greatest dollar decline, only three had a considerable short interest at any time. He emphasized that the total short position has declined 1,850,000 shares in the period between May 25 and Nov. 30, and that of the total sales of 264,300,000 shares in that period, a generous estimate shows only 5 per cent as sold short.

To say this 5 per cent was the cause of the decline is to ignore entirely the effect of the 95 per cent which represented the sale of securities owned outright or on margin.

The greatest short interest in any single stock at any time was 406,000 in General Motors. This figure may seem very large, but you must remember that General Motors has 43,500,000 shares of common stock and, therefore, the short interest was actually less than 1 per cent of the total capital of the company.

If you will examine the price fluctuations of General Motors you will find that in the whole course of the year 1931 its high price 48 and its low price slightly above 22. This is a depreciation of a little more than 50 per cent.

Furthermore, the market action of General Motors has been consistently steady. Great quantities of the stock have been bought and sold and yet it has normally moved by small degrees, either upward or downward.

It is hard to believe, in view of these facts and figures, that the critics of short selling are justified in saying that this practice smashes prices.

State Owned Mill Sold at a Loss

Authorized by the legislature to dispose of the mill and elevator at Drake, N. D., owned by the state, the state industrial commission has sold the buildings for \$1,500 and the machinery for \$1,000, the machinery going to a miller at Estevan, Sask.

The state paid \$28,000 for the mill and elevator in 1920, lost money, and quit operating the plant 7 years ago, after spending \$4,000 additional for machinery.

Bills were introduced in the legislature in 1927 and 1929 for the sale of the state's venture into business, but not until 1931, by recommendation of Governor Shafer, did the lawmakers see the error of their ways. So one more of Government's ventures into business is crowned with complete failure.

When you follow the path of least resistance you must be content to arrive long after the crowd.

Feedstuffs

Washington, D. C., Dec. 11.—U. S. imported 12,993 long tons of wheat bran during the month of October, also withdrawing 4,691 long tons from bond.—U. S. Dept. of Commerce.

Peoria, Ill.—The Illinois Community Feed & Grinders Ass'n will hold its first annual convention here on Jan. 14 and 15. Dan Zehr, Mackinaw, one of the organizers, and pres. of the ass'n, is expected to preside.

Grand Forks, S. D.—An aggregate of \$1,023,910 has been loaned to 4,391 farmers in the 44 counties eligible for feed and seed loans from the government, to carry foundation herds thru the winter in drouth sections.

New Richmond, Wis.—A meeting of the New Richmond District Dealers Club late last month, unanimously adopted a resolution recommending that manufacturers of feedstuffs charge \$3 per ton over their carload price, f. o. b. plant to all except established retail dealers.

Tacoma, Wash.—The annual meeting of the Feed Dealers Ass'n of Washington has been set for Feb. 20. The Tacoma Hotel will be headquarters. The Associate Council of the Ass'n met here on Dec. 8 to discuss problems related to the chick feed season approaching.

A mineral mixture that has been recommended by southern authorities in feeding hogs is a mixture of calcium carbonate, salt, and wood charcoal. The charcoal is reputed to absorb noxious gases developed in the digestive tract from partial digestion of food. Tests show it to absorb 35 times its own volume in carbon dioxide gas.

An upturn in sales of creamery butter has been announced by J. M. Harding of Omaha, pres. of the American Ass'n of Creamery Butter Manufacturers. Production and consumer demand for 1931 are the largest in history, he says, and 1932 may be expected to bring a further increase. Grain and feed dealers will look upon this as hopeful news.

Florida—Commissioner Mayo has changed the regulations governing shipments of feedstuffs into Florida, the tax stamps which have heretofore been used being replaced with tax tags. Strong protests over this ruling has been filed by millers and feed manufacturers, but the last word is that the commissioner is standing pat. He has promised to give ample time for the disposal of stocks of stamps now on hand.

Trading of merchandise for farm produce has become common practice this year. Feed grinders and mixers in Wisconsin swap tons of feed for the fruits of the hens, or crates of live poultry, or a calf, cow, or grain. Cotton oil mills in the south and southwest swap cottonseed meal for cotton and cottonseed. This method of doing business has helped many to avoid overwhelming book accounts which would otherwise carry them under.

A comparison of feed prices is shown by figures from Vermont. Retail prices in 18 Vermont towns asked \$26.94 a ton for the standard Extension Service grain mixture of 400 lbs. ground corn, 400 lbs. ground oats, 400 lbs. wheat bran, 300 lbs. gluten feed, 300 lbs. cottonseed meal, and 200 lbs. linseed meal, unmixed, on November 5. Two years ago and one year ago on the same date the mixture cost \$39.80 and \$48.90 respectively per ton unmixed.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Cereal By-Products Co. has acquired the agency for distribution of vitamin D sardine oil, prepared by the Vegetable Oil Products Co., Inc., of Los Angeles.

Oats cannot be used for more than one-fourth to one-third of the ration of fattening pigs without slowing up the gains and using more feed for 100 lbs. of gain.—Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Illinois.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 12.—2,239,198 tons of cottonseed was crushed from Aug. 1 to Nov. 30 inclusive, compared with 2,465,599 tons in the same period a year ago. Cake and meal produced in that period was 1,002,486 tons compared with 1,109,481 tons a year ago. Shipments increased slightly, being 982,015, against 910,758.—U. S. Department of Commerce.

Albany, N. Y.—James Smith, a live stock dealer, has taken the initiative in a suggestion to Governor Roosevelt that a milk commission be created to regulate the dairying and creamery industries. It is hoped that some means may be found for stopping the "milk war" between distributing interests now raging in a number of eastern cities. Another commission will help no one but its members and increase the cost of doing business.

Seattle, Wash.—Dealers are working together much better in the districts where regular regional meetings are held. A better understanding of each other's problems has developed and some new activities of benefit to the industry have been started.—Floyd Oles, Feed Dealers Ass'n of Washington. (It always happens when regular meetings are held. A lot of disagreeable competitive conditions are corrected. Give your business a Christmas present, by joining your ass'n.—ed.)

High Iodine Milk in South Carolina

Careful analysis of many samples of milk produced in a relatively large section of South Carolina, has been made by the South Carolina Food Research Laboratory. Its chemists claim large percentages of iodine a normal constituent of the milk.

Investigation by the Bordon Milk Co. has led to plans for erection of an experimental plant at Newberry, S. C., to collect, and dry samples and supply them to laboratories for further research, and for feeding experiments in hospitals located in the goiter area.

A study of the plants used as cattle feeds is anticipated to determine which bear the greatest influence in creating the iodine and mineral content of the milk. South Carolina authorities claim their analysis of milk from cows fed locally grown feeds shows no seasonal variations.

While the source of iodine is generally conceded to be soils and waters, developments may come whereby forage or grain grown in South Carolina may come to command a premium in other parts of the country, due to iodine content.

Iodine may now be effectively mixed into feeds by including kelp, or dried seaweed, in the formula. By this medium it reaches the milk, as is reputed to have been demonstrated in a number of experiments, resulting in the placing of this commodity upon the feed market.

Kansas City Will Establish Millfeed Futures

Plans of the Kansas City Board of Trade for establishment of a millfeed futures market have developed into almost a certainty.

A number of meetings of the Board of Trade com'te, composed of Harry C. Gamage, chairman, W. B. Lathrop, R. E. Swenson, E. A. Cayce, A. W. Stewart, C. H. Black and R. M. Pease, have found a strong demand for such a market, and willing co-operation by millers. A meeting of the Southwestern Millers League, early this month, appointed a special com'te of J. D. Smith, Salina; J. B. M. Wilcox, and L. S. Myers, Kansas City, to work with the Board com'te in developing trading rules and regulations. These have been developed and approved by the Board of Trade directors.

Rules correspond closely grain trading rules of the Board. The plan proposes offering six contiguous contract months, trading to be conducted as a "call market" with call hours 10 a. m., 11:30 a. m., and 12:45 p. m., duration of the call period to be governed by volume of trade.

"Contract bran" under the proposed rules, shall be wheat bran containing not more than 8% ground wheat screenings and scourings, mill run. Durum wheat bran shall not be valid tender.

"Contract shorts" shall be gray shorts obtained in the usual process of commercial wheat milling, containing not more than 6% crude fibre and not more than 8% ground wheat screenings and scourings, mill run.

Round trading lots shall be 100 tons; job lots, 25 tons. Valid tender on futures contracts shall be cars of millfeed containing at least 25 tons (or 500 sacks of 100 lbs. net wheat each when packed). Product shall be packed in new 100 lb., net weight, burlap sacks, of dimensions not less than 40x50 inches for bran, and 40x46 inches for shorts. Product shall be cool, sound, and sweet, conforming to description provided in the rules. Carloads shall be of one mill's manufacture, sacks tagged or labeled to show name of the manufacturer and analysis of contents.

Charges: All trades shall be handled thru the Grain Clearing Co.

Commission charge for buying and/or selling millfeed for future delivery shall be 20 cents per ton; for trading between members, 10 cents per ton; for clearing trades thru Grain Clearing Co. for other members, \$5 per 100 ton lots and \$1.50 per 25 ton lots.

Brokerage charge shall be 20 cents for each 25 tons where the broker handles no papers and neither takes nor makes delivery. For taking delivery on futures contracts the charge shall be 10 cents per ton in addition to the regular futures commission charge when the member finances, bills, or performs any other service other than that of paying the Clearing Co. for delivery with customer's funds, already possessed, turning the papers immediately to customer.

Charge for taking delivery shall be 10 cents per ton in addition to regular futures commission charges when the member finances, procures inspection, or performs any service other than that of delivery to the Clearing Co. of papers handed to him ready for delivery.

Delivery on futures contracts shall be at the seller's option, on any day during the life of the option. Delivery must be made in cars on tracks in the Kansas City switching district.

Com'te: The pres. of the Board shall appoint a standing "millfeed appeal com'te" of 3 members, which shall be final authority on inspections, deciding whether or not a

lot of bran or shorts meets legal requirements a valid tender on futures contracts. All deliveries must be accompanied by an official inspection certificate.

Voting on the rules and regulations and establishment of the market will be done by the Board of Trade membership on Dec. 28. So many reasons have been offered for the market, and so much support is indicated that acceptance is looked upon as certainty. If established the market will begin functioning on Jan. 4, it being felt necessary arrangements can be completed by that time.

Fish Meal is a Valuable Protein Concentrate

EXCERPTS FROM "INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN FISH MEAL," U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE.

Probably the chief reason for the slowness with which the use of fish meal progresses is a feeling among a section of the agricultural community that if fish meal is used in the feeding of animals the flesh will necessarily become tainted. That this idea is strictly without foundation has been proven by tests and experiments.

Such prejudice undoubtedly arose from the fact that pigs, ducks and poultry raised in or near fishing villages have a fishy flavor when eaten, and the assumption was accordingly made that if fish meal was used in feedstuffs the flesh would become tainted. This is not the case, as the taint so often in the flesh of live stock and poultry reared in fishing villages is due not to the fact that they are fed with fish, but to the fact that they are allowed to have an excessive and unlimited diet of fish. Fish meal is a very rich and readily digested feed and should be given moderately and in recognized proportions.

Feeds of a marine animal origin are particularly desirable for their mineral constituents, protein content, and vitamin potency. Their mineral constituents are unexcelled in quantity, variety and proportionate distribution. Scientists have shown that sea water contains at least 34 elements useful to life. It naturally follows that marine animal feeds originating from such a medium would be highly diversified and rich in mineral constituents.

As a protein concentrate fish meal ranks high (55 to 65%), and is easily and almost completely digestible. It is virtually free from crude fiber, which is an important consideration in swine feeding. The distinctive feeding value of fish meal, for which there is no substitute, lies in its content (20%) of minerals in organic combinations already selected by nature in variety and proportions for promoting health and rapid growth in animals.

Fish meal in itself is not a balanced feed, but is of special value in supplementing a ration deficient in those chemicals in which it is very rich.

Its use as a feeding stuff is growing, but this growth is not as fast as the successful experiments would seem to warrant. It is not, in any sense of the word, a feed substitute. It has been definitely proved that its inclusion in the feed diet will lessen the possibilities of the deficiency diseases, set up resistance to infectious disease, and will produce extra fat and meat tissues. Live stock and poultry raisers will be repaid in dollars and cents by blending it with other feed.

The decided trend of modern methods of manufacture is to produce the same high grade product—rich in proteins and with small content of fat and salt—irrespective of the kind or type of fish or offal used.

The Michigan statute regulating contract highway carriers has been held to be valid, and the motor truck companies have taken an appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court.

American Corn Millers Elect Officers

The annual convention of the American Corn Millers Federation was held at the Hotel Statler, St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 5. Delegates present represented 14 companies in the industry.

Irregular and abnormal price relationships on corn have caused the corn products trade to become a localized affair. Wide differences in prices paid at country stations exist partly because of demand for corn from regions that heretofore have raised sufficient for their own needs. Iowa is shipping corn to drouth sections in Wisconsin and the Dakotas.

Resolutions adopted affirmed the stand of the organization for limiting sales to 60-day periods; for arrival draft terms on sales; and for close observance of the federation's package differentials.

Officers elected are C. A. Godfrey, Des Moines, Ia., pres.; J. D. Fagan, Troy, O., 1st vice-pres.; C. R. Jackson, Seymour, Ind., 2nd vice-pres.

Eastern Federation Plans Live Meeting

A feed formula clinic and a business booster conference are among the good things planned for the annual convention of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, to be held at the Hotel Onondaga, Syracuse, N. Y., Feb. 23-24.

District meetings all thru the territory covered by the Federation are planned to precede the convention, from which subjects of immediate interest will be developed for the convention.

Among the speakers already invited are C. W. Sievert, American Dry Milk Institute; Dr. F. B. Morrison, New York State College of Agriculture, and Chas. Quinn, Sec'y Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n.

Subjects which have been suggested and are expected to be discussed include the proposed retail sales tax, collective buying organizations for retail dealers, and the proposed law to permit county agents to sell farm supplies. The Farm Board and government interference with business will come in for its share of merited condemnation.

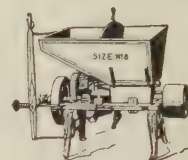
Convention voting will decide on the proposed Research Bureau for keeping members

advised of new merchandise offered the trade, with comments on its worthiness, and investigate new trade developments.

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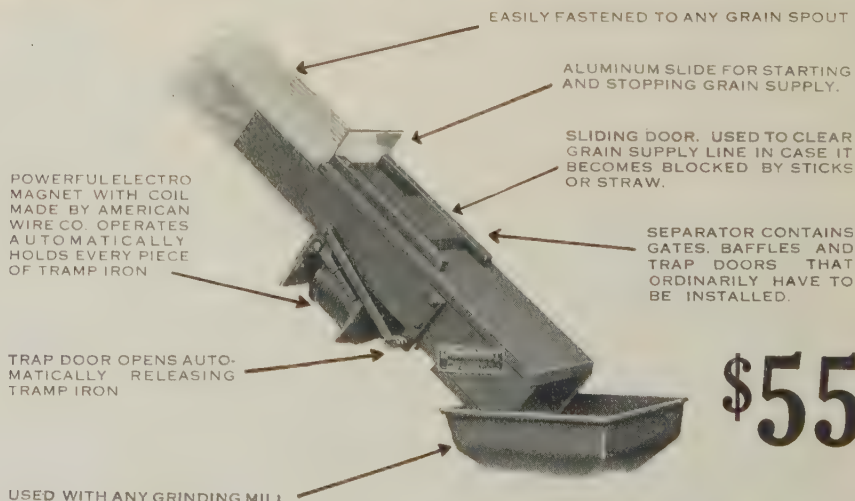
Attrition mills	Gluten, feed, meal
Alfalfa meal	Hammer mills
Blood, dried	Iodine
Bone meal	Iron oxide
Buttermilk, dried, semi-solid	Linseed meal, cake
Calcium, carbonate, phosphate	Meat meal, scrap
Cocoanut oil meal	Minerals
Cod liver oil	Molasses
Charcoal	Oyster shell, crushed
Commercial feeds	Peanut meal
Cottonseed meal, cake	Phosphates, rock
Feed mixers	Potassium, chlorid iodide
Feed concentrates	Salt
Feeders for mills	Screenings
Fish meal	Skim milk, dried
Formulas	Soybean, meal
	Tankage
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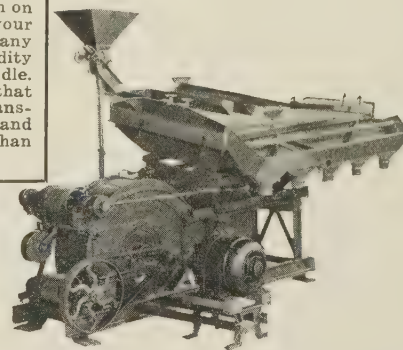
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See for yourself what our machine is doing for the Lawther Mills. It will save you just as much money as it saves them. Don't delay another day. Send the coupon for your free samples.

NOTICE: Our machines are fully protected by patents and infringers or users of any infringing machines will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

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Cocoanut Meal Efficient in Dairy Ration

Cocoanut meal has been recognized as a valuable dairy concentrate for a number of years, but until recently it has not come into general use. Actively pushed by a number of firms interested in copra importing it is coming to find a market among the grain and feed dealers, as a protein supplement that rates beside linseed meal, cottonseed meal, gluten meal and other protein concentrates.

A number of experiments have been performed by agricultural experiment stations, the results of which favored this product when it could be purchased at price levels comparable with other protein concentrates. Among the latest was one conducted at the Hamilton County Experiment Farm, Mount Healthy, O., reported by A. E. Perkins in an Ohio bulletin. He says:

While all investigators seem agreed that cocoanut meal is a desirable feed for dairy cows, there is disagreement regarding its exact value as compared with other feeds, and regarding the property it is said to possess of causing the secretion of milk of higher fat content than is produced by other feeds.

The Jersey herd was divided into two groups as nearly balanced as possible in all respects. These were alternated by calendar months in reverse order on the two grain rations being compared, from November, 1930, until March, 1931, inclusive.

Roughages, consisting of mixed hay (timothy and alfalfa), corn stover, and corn silage, from the same source of supply were fed to all cows. The amounts of roughage supplied were estimated from occasional weighings. The cows were weighed regularly on two successive days at the beginning of each month. The live weight fluctuated considerably, but the net gain over a 4 month period was 362 lbs. by the group on the check ration and 321 lbs. by the group on the cocoanut ration, constituting a normal gain of approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. per day in each group.

The check ration was made up of 250 lbs. corn and cob meal, 250 lbs. ground oats, 250 lbs. ground wheat, 125 lbs. linseed oil meal, and 125 lbs. cottonseed meal. This analyzed 14.07% digestible crude protein, and 76.22% total digestible nutrients.

The cocoanut meal ration was made up of 200 lbs. corn and cob meal, 200 lbs. ground oats, 200 lbs. ground wheat, 50 lbs. cottonseed meal, 50 lbs. linseed oil meal, and 300 lbs. cocoanut meal, and analyzed 13.66% digestible crude protein, and 76.94% total digestible nutrients.

In each case the mixtures were fed at the rate of 1 lb. of grain for each $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of milk produced.

Production on the cocoanut meal ration was about 3% greater and the cost of the ration slightly less than that of the check ration, and the substitution of cocoanut meal for part of the cottonseed and linseed meals was desirable under price conditions prevailing at time of experiment. (Cocoanut meal was then priced at \$1.58 per cwt., compared with \$1.88 for cottonseed meal and \$2.40 for linseed oil meal.)

Because it is much lower in protein content than the cottonseed and linseed meals, however, the substitution could not be made directly pound for pound without lowering to a marked degree the protein content of the mixture. More of the cocoanut meal must be used, replacing part of the grains as well as the high protein concentrates.

Conclusions seem justified that cocoanut meal may probably be used to advantage when its price is below that of a mixture consisting of 50% ground corn or oats or wheat, alone or in mixture, and 25% each of prime cottonseed meal and old-process linseed oil meal.

The experiment failed to confirm the view, suggested by some experimental evidence and given much publicity, that cocoanut meal tends to increase the percentage of fat in the milk. On the contrary, it tends to support the generally accepted idea that little can be done to modify the fat content of milk by use of specific feeds.

A point not brought out in the experiment that is of interest to grain and feed dealers with molasses mixing equipment, is the ability

of cocoanut meal to absorb moisture. This product is the base for some of the dry forms of molasses that have been offered on the market from time to time. It has an absorption ratio of 5 to 1. One dry form of molasses offered is 60 lbs. of molasses to 40 lbs. of cocoanut meal, yet the product remains granular.

Cocoanut oil meal, also known as copra meal, is a nutty flavored, brownish substance, almost as bulky as bran. Its feeding value is commonly rated as similar to gluten meal, tho it contains less protein. Its oil content is comparable with that of linseed meal and has laxative qualities.

The Ohio experiment supports earlier results obtained at the Brazos County Station in Texas. A quotation from its bulletin states:

From these results it is apparent that so far as economy of production was concerned there was not a great deal of difference between the three rations compared. The ration containing both cocoanut and cottonseed meal proved the most economical, while the milk produced on the cottonseed meal ration was slightly more expensive than that produced on cocoanut meal. So far as the feed cost of a pound of butter fat was concerned on the cocoanut meal ration the cost per pound was over one cent less than on the cottonseed meal ration, while the cost was least on the mixed ration.

All experiments with dairy cows, and with other livestock, favor the use of mixed proteins for greatest feeding economy, and results from rations containing cocoanut meal favor more general use of this ingredient in the preparation of mixed feeds.

St. Louis Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week on the St. Louis market per ton of standard bran, gray shorts and standard middlings for the February delivery:

	Nov. 21	Nov. 28	Dec. 5	Dec. 12	Dec. 19
Bran	\$12.75	\$11.00	\$12.25	\$11.70	\$11.80
Shorts	14.60	12.25	13.00	12.55	12.25
Midds	13.75	11.50	12.25	11.45	11.65

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Sesame Meal Rates Well as Protein Concentrate

Large amounts of sesame meal and peanut meal are now appearing on the Pacific Coast and farther inland, and are being offered as livestock concentrate feeds. This led to experiments last spring by the University of California, College of Agriculture, to determine the relative efficiencies of these products, and of sudan grass hay in fattening lambs.

Four lots of 20 smooth-bodied Rambouillet type lambs each, selected for uniformity of weight and conformation, were fed for 55 days. Lot 1 received 99% rolled barley and alfalfa hay. Lot 2 was given 69% rolled barley and 30% cottonseed meal, with sudan grass hay. Lot 3 received 74% rolled barley 25% sesame meal and sudan hay. Lot 4 was given 74% rolled barley, 25% peanut meal and sudan hay. All lots received 1% ground salt.

Compilation of the rations attempted equalizing the amount of digestible crude protein in the three meal fed lots, each containing .27 lb. per lamb per day. Protein content on the check lot was somewhat higher due to feeding alfalfa hay instead of sudan.

Referring to the meals used in the experiment, Robert F. Miller, associate prof. at the college says:

Cottonseed Meal: This was ordinary hot pressed cottonseed meal with a guaranteed protein content of 40%.

Sesame Meal: This is the product obtained in extraction of sesame oil from the sesame seed. During 1930 about 50,000 tons of this seed was shipped to this country from the Orient and sesame meal promises to become one of the important oil meals in livestock feeding on the Pacific coast. It contains not less than 42% protein, 7% fat and not more than 5% fiber and 12% ash. The protein and fat are highly digestible and in 100 pounds of meal are 84.1 pounds of total digestible nutrients, compared to 83.5 pounds in peanut meal and 78.2 pounds in choice cottonseed meal.

Peanut Meal: A large tonnage of peanut meal is being imported to this country from the Orient and is available on par in price with other oil meals.

Charging the feeds at the then prevailing market prices gave rolled barley \$25 per ton, cottonseed meal \$32 per ton, sesame meal \$30 per ton and peanut meal \$30 per ton. Ground salt was figured at \$20, alfalfa hay at \$14 and sudan grass hay at \$11.

Lambs were allowed a rest period of 5 days before being segregated into lots and started on $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of grain and 2 lbs. of hay per lamb per day. The concentrate allowance was gradually increased up to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. per day during the last 10 days of the trial.

Comments of the College give the rating on the meals fed.

All the lambs ate their feed readily from the beginning altho there seemed to be a greater craving for the cottonseed meal, evidenced by lambs licking the trough for some time after feeding.

In gains made per lamb, Lot 1 made an exceptionally high gain, easily excelling the other lots, no doubt due to superior nutritive value of alfalfa hay. Among the meal fed lots, sesame stands first, cottonseed meal next and peanut meal last, altho all made satisfactory gains.

In regard to the feed consumed per 100 pounds of gain they rank in the same order; namely, Lot 1 first, followed by Lots III, II, and IV.

The trial showed clearly that sudan hay was not palatable and the lambs continually left coarser stems as waste while the lot fed alfalfa hay left practically no waste. For this reason, it is not practical to compare the meal fed lots with Lot I where alfalfa hay was the basis of the ration.

Little difference showed among meal fed lots on finish and covering of carcass. All carcasses were well covered and carried about the same amount of kidney fat.

Summary of the trial shows the cost per 100 lbs. of gain in the alfalfa fed group was \$6.01, in the cottonseed group, \$7.30; in the sesame meal group, \$6.77; and in the peanut meal group, \$7.57.

All lots showed a small profit on the basis

of a 2 cent margin between buying and selling price. Returns per group in the order above were \$12.49, \$4.73, \$7.88, and \$4.57, respectively, the sesame meal group shining among those receiving meals.

Price is always a factor in purchase of vegetable protein supplements for livestock feeding, feeding values being considered primarily in the differentials from the buyers' standpoint. It would appear from this experiment that sesame meal demonstrates its place in feeding programs, its possibilities in lamb fattening rations; and points the way to further experiments with other domestic animals.

Stocker Cattle Move to Feed

The influence of drouth in the movement of feeding cattle is demonstrated in the latest report from A. J. Surratt and O. A. Day, agricultural statisticians for Illinois, covering movement of feeders thru livestock markets. Preferences in type of cattle show desire to market grain on the hoof. The report says:

Shipments of stocker and feeder cattle into eleven Corn Belt States in November are indicated as a little larger than in November, 1930. This is in contrast to decreases of 11 per cent in shipments in October and 17 per cent in September, compared with the same months in 1930.

Total shipments for the five months, July to November, inclusive, into the Corn Belt states were practically the same in 1931 as in 1930. Distribution of shipments this year was different from that of last with a material increase into the area east of the Mississippi River and a sharp decrease into the states west of the Missouri River.

States with the largest increases were Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, while states showing large decreases were Nebraska, Kansas and South Dakota, with Iowa little changed. The states with increased shipments are those which were most affected by the 1930 drought and states with decreased shipments are those that suffered most from the 1931 drought.

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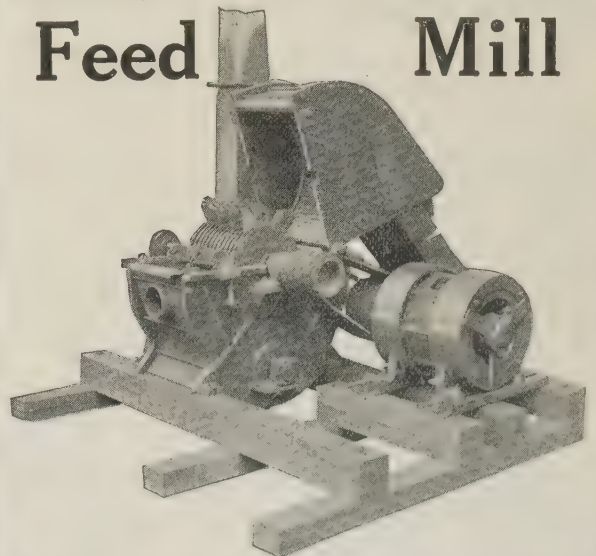
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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Iowa Poultry Shows a Profit

Low feed costs, but good rations, were considered important factors in the ability of 48 calendar flocks of Iowa hens to pay a profit in spite of lower prices for eggs and poultry during the year ended Nov. 1, according to the report of the Poultry Extension Service, Iowa State College.

Lowered production costs, in which feeds played a part, enabled the flock owners to secure a profit of 90 cents per hen for the year, only 39 cents less than in the preceding period.

Average egg production per hen in all flocks was 142.9 eggs for the year, or 17.9 more than in the preceding year. Average gross receipts per hen were \$3.23, compared with \$4.26 in the year previous. Total expense per hen was only \$1.76 compared with \$2.40. Feed costs were \$1.50, or 50 cents lower.

Oppose "Vitamin" in Brand Name

The Ass'n of American Feed Control Officials, at its last annual meeting, opposed use of the word "Vitamin" in a brand name. The resolution read:

RESOLVED, that this Ass'n go on record as condemning the use of the word "vitamin" in a brand name, and as opposing the acceptance of registration of feeds with this word in the brand name.

The Ass'n also expressed desire for simplicity in labeling, thru use of common terms. The resolution read:

RESOLVED: (a) That it is the sense of this Ass'n that the names of feed materials or their combinations must not be misleading as to the kind, character and nature of the material or materials.

(b) That the name of each feed material should be stated in its simplest form and in the common English term, if such term exists, omitting all superfluous or ambiguous words.

(c) That if a descriptive name is used, the material must correspond thereto.

RESOLVED, That this Ass'n go on record as disapproving any use of artificial colors in the manufacture of feedstuffs.

Poultry Man Invents Automatic Feeder

Necessity is the mother of invention, and when war-crippled Childs Partlow, Rock Hill, S. C., with weakened physique and only one leg, found himself unable to cope with the problem of feeding a large flock of white leghorn layers, he sought other means of feeding with less labor.

The result was a balancing bar device, with a mash hopper on one end and a scratch grain hopper on the other. The hens are forced to eat the mash to get the grain, automatically balancing their rations.

The mash hopper, setting on the floor of the poultry house, grows lighter as the hens eat their requirements. When it is over-balanced by the scratch feed hopper on the other end the scratch feed hopper comes down, bumping the floor and automatically scattering a quantity of scratch feed, then rises again until the mash hopper is touching the floor. The ratio on the balancing bar is so set that the hens are kept automatically fed with the proper amounts of scratch and mash.

The method is claimed to cause heavier laying than the ordinary hand feeding methods, because of this balance between scratch and mash in feeding. The device is being manufactured and is in use on a number of poultry farms and ranches, relieving owners from necessity for twice each day doling out an uncertain ration to their fowls. Gravity and the hens operate the balancing bar and hoppers until all the feed therein is eaten.

The Chicken Census

Every grinder and mixer of feeds, as well as retailer of proprietary feeds will find interest in the growth of poultry production and consumption as shown in the figures of the 1930 census, compared with those of a decade before.

The last census showed that 2,690,000,000 dozens of chicken eggs were produced in 1929, compared with 1,654,000,000 dozens in 1919, an increase in production of 63%.

The number of chickens raised in 1929 were 673,071,000, compared with 473,301,000 in 1919, an increase in poultry population of 42%.

Chicken eggs sold in 1929 totaled 1,955,000,000 dozens, against 1,011,000,000 dozens in 1919, an increase of 93%. Chickens sold numbered 284,619,000 head, against 140,811,000 head in 1919, a gain of 102%.

The difference in the time of the year at which the census figures were gathered makes difficult a proper comparison of chicken populations. The 1930 census was taken as of Apr. 1, and showed 378,876,000 chickens "three months old or over." This is an increase of only 5% over the 1920 figures, which were 359,537,000 chickens "of all ages" on farms on Jan. 1. To make the figures comparable allowance for the number of chickens which would have been sold or lost by death in the intervening period between Jan. 1 and Apr. 1 of 1920, must be made. This would bring the 1930 figures to 468,000,000 chickens, according to the estimate of the U. S. D. A.

This increase of 30% in chicken population during the decade is in direct line with the figures for production of poultry products and their sale.

When examined in terms of percentages it is noticeable that altho the chicken population increased only 30%, production of eggs increased 63%, and the number of chickens raised increased 42%, a tribute to the increased efficiency of the poultry industry brought about, to a large extent, by greater efficiency and economy in feeding, a result of balanced rations. Likewise it is a tribute to the consuming ability of the American people, since these increases were made in the face of only a 16% increase in human population. Education of the consuming public to the value of eggs and poultry as food undoubtedly had something to do with the increase of 93% in sales of eggs, and 102% in sales of chickens.

A feature of the latest census was figures on chicks purchased from commercial hatcheries. Farmers indicated purchase of 272,369,000 baby chicks in 1929, equal to 40% of the total number raised. Many grain dealers handle baby chicks as a sideline thru the spring months and find it profitable. The increasing disposition of the farmer to purchase baby chicks rather than assume the risks of hatching opens an avenue of profit to the enterprising elevator that handles, grinds and mixes feed. At the same time it establishes a point of contact for increased sales of balanced feeds and supplements.

A good grade of wood charcoal is a necessity in poultry feeding. It absorbs the gases, odors and certain poisons, thereby aiding digestion. Feeding charcoal keeps the hens in better health and better production.

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Poultry Feeding Results at Experiment Stations

Deformed metatarsal bones developed when chicks were fed magnesium carbonate alone, or in combination with tricalcium phosphate, as mineral supplements to a grain-skim milk ration, according to experiment at the Kentucky Station.

A 10% level of menhaden or haddock fish meal produced satisfactory bone calcification in bone building experiments at the Pennsylvania Station. An equal amount of cod liver meal produced normal calcification. Neither alfalfa leaf meal nor its ash displayed appreciable antirachitic effect.

Oats or oat feed possess properties for prevention of "slipped tendon" that are left unexplained by fibre content. In experiments at the Pennsylvania Station, it was

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found possible to produce "slipped tendon" in 90% of the chicks thru addition of excessive amounts of minerals to the ration. Additions to the basal ration were bone meal, calcium carbonate, sodium phosphate, and balanced mineral mixtures. Protein concentrates rich in inorganic salts, aggravated the condition when minerals were fed heavily. Decreasing minerals and bringing them into balance with the rest of the feed, tended to prevent development of this disease.

Alfalfa Meal Production Increases

Washington, D. C., Dec. 16.—Alfalfa meal production in the United States during November, 1931, totaled 21,224 short tons, according to reports received from meal grinders by the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Approximately 39,100 tons of meal were in store at mills at the first of November. This, with the month's grindings, made an aggregate of approximately 60,300 tons. Stocks at the close of November were about 39,300 tons. Domestic consumption accounts for most of the difference of 21,000 tons, since exports during October totaled only 324 short tons.

Alfalfa meal production in the United States in short tons follows:

Month—	Production in Tons			
	1931-32	1930-31	1929-30	1928-29
July	12,676	22,272	24,408	26,707
August	15,678	28,614	28,884	38,716
September	16,623	40,025	32,252	42,925
October	14,204	24,994	40,847	40,427
November	21,224	27,705	27,785	33,132
December		25,646	42,077	31,898
January		33,285	44,821	51,232
February		15,403	41,653	37,393
March		13,140	22,871	27,893
April		12,141	15,588	14,659
May		10,617	11,197	8,686
June		22,242	30,666	19,385
Total for year....		291,677	362,049	374,053

Ducks Live On Insects

Summer time feeding of ducks is not considered much of a problem by Chris Baer, Morton, Ill., farmer. He has an electric light strung up on a pole above a concrete swimming pool, where his ducks take their daily exercise.

The light is surrounded by a mesh wire, charged with electricity from a rural power line. Bugs, flying to the light, strike the charged wires and fall dead to the pool.

Ducks make short work of the dead bugs, and wax fat on this natural diet. It is a systematic, low cost method for making Christmas season ducks.

Cottonseed Meal Market Drags

By J. M. TRENHOLM

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 19.—During the week fluctuations in cottonseed meal have been between \$12.90 and \$14. The market was very quiet and inclined to drag in the early part of the week. Business picked up on Friday.

The market was worked up gradually from Monday when May sold at \$13 until today when the May market was firm at \$14. The advance was chiefly on account of the rally in the security markets yesterday. On Friday wheat was also up but that market lost its advance today. Rallies in the markets appeared to be brought about more by short covering than by fundamental changes for the better. Business in the actual during the week has been practically nothing.

Many mills have closed down for the Christmas holidays and are not free sellers. Demand is nominal. The heavy sales made in October for October, November and December are being rapidly filled. New selling must be affected as January approaches. The market has the appearance of being stabilized at present with \$13 as the low and \$14 as the high. December holiday dullness seems to prevail in the feed business. Mixers complain of poor business and the moderate weather does not stimulate heavy feeding. During the short session today the market advanced 30 to 50 cts. per ton but was inclined to be weak on the close.

Too Much Mineral May Be Harmful

Too much mineral in the rations of growing chicks may be harmful. Just because a little is good is no sign that more is better.

Slipped tendon is the disease commonly resulting from overfeeding of minerals. It shows in a slightly flattened hock joint, usually about the end of the third week. This is followed by bowing of the legs. In many cases evidence is visible that the tendon has slipped from its normal place back of the hock joint to the side of the leg. The chick is crippled although the bones show normal composition. So long as it can reach food it continues to grow. No cure is known for the disease after it has developed.

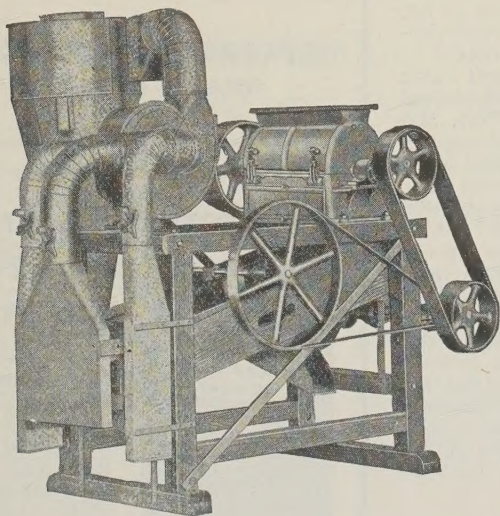
Slipped tendon is preventable in the majority of cases by correct feeding. When plenty of animal protein is in the ration it does not seem necessary to add minerals. Proteins from animal sources are naturally rich in them.

Dried milks, meat scrap, fish meal, bone meal, are sufficiently strong in mineral content to meet the requirements of growing chicks, if sufficient amounts are included in the ration. If they are replaced in part with vegetable proteins, as in many localities of the south and southeast, minerals are a necessary addition to the ration.

It is undoubtedly the part of wisdom for the elevator man with grinder and mixer to have his mixes analyzed at frequent intervals to make sure he is getting the balance of feeding factors that most effectively meet the needs of his patrons.

Maryland waters have yielded 44,000 bus. more oysters during the past season than in any previous year, according to the State Conservation Commissioner. This has correspondingly increased the available shell for crushing into poultry mineral.—RCN.

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Independent Feed Dealers Showing Progress

R. L. Voelz, who has been canvassing Minnesota and Iowa feed dealers for the past few months in the interests of the proposed Independent Feed Dealers of the Northwest, announces over 200 applications for membership have been filed, and that an organization meeting will be called soon, probably within the next 30 days. He has established an office in the Corn Exchange Bldg., Minneapolis.

Purposes of the proposed organization are principally to fight portable mill competition, demand uniform power rates, and oppose direct selling of feeds to farmers by large manufacturers of feeds.

In support of the new ass'n some of the machinery companies are understood to be offering discounts on grinding plates and other mechanical equipment to elevator operators who join.

Mr. Voelz is being assisted in organization work by H. G. Hippe.

Making Mixtures for Dairy Cows

The reason for the number of formulas for dairy feeds, carrying different percentages of protein, is the need for farm balancing of the supplement with home grown roughage.

Roughages fall in three general classes, according to their protein content. Alfalfa and other legume hays require the addition of relatively little protein other than may be found in ordinary farm grains, properly ground and mixed. Corn silage and mixed hays require more protein. Timothy, and marsh hay, are low in protein and require addition of relatively high protein percentages in concentrates. Fodder and oat straw, among the poorest roughages that come into common use, require addition of most of the protein from grains and concentrates.

Common practice among dairy farmers is to feed all the roughage a cow will clean up, supplementing this with the proper protein feeds in quantity dependent upon the producing ability of the animal.

A good mixture for feeding with low protein roughages, such as timothy or sudan, readily available in most localities would be 200 lbs. each of ground corn, ground oats, wheat bran, linseed and cottonseed meals.

A mix for feeding with corn silage and mixed hay of which at least 50% is clover or alfalfa, would be 300 lbs. ground corn, 300 lbs. ground oats, 200 lbs. wheat bran, 100 lbs. linseed meal and 100 lbs. cottonseed meal.

For use with silage and clover, or a fair grade of alfalfa or soy bean hay a 12 to 14% crude digestible protein can be built up of 400 lbs. ground corn, 400 lbs. ground oats, 300 lbs. ground bran, 100 lbs. linseed meal and 100 lbs. cottonseed meal.

Where the alfalfa or clover is of the best, little protein supplement is necessary. It may be supplemented with 400 lbs. ground corn, 300 lbs. ground oats or barley, and 300 lbs. wheat bran.

Many of the grains and concentrates are interchangeable, and variations may be more or less readily made in accordance with price. Ground wheat, ground barley or ground sorghum may be substituted for ground corn.

Even rye may substitute for as much as 50% of the corn. Linseed or cottonseed meal can be replaced with such concentrates as soybean oil meal, gluten meal, peanut meal, or gluten feed. An equal amount of a 32% protein mixed feed could replace these meals also.

These substitutions are general. The good feed mixer will figure the digestible nutrients in each ingredient to obtain an economical mix with the amounts of protein, fat, carbohydrates, fibre and minerals as near exact requirements as possible.

Feed Percentage Values

Answering a call for help in finding the lower priced feeds on a nutritive basis, Prof. Gus Bohstedt of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, arranged a table of comparative feed values. This is the basis for the following list offered values in which corn and wheat are given the arbitrary values of 100, pound for pound:

Corn, ground, 100; wheat, ground, 100; barley, ground, 95; oats, ground, 85; rye, ground, 95; hominy feed, 100; corn and cob meal, 90; dried beet pulp, 90; wheat screenings, ground, 70; molasses, cane, 80; wheat bran, pure, 80; wheat middlings, standard, 90; wheat middlings, flour, 100; rye middlings, 85; linseed meal, 34%, 140; cottonseed meal, 43%, 130; soy bean meal, 43%, 140; gluten meal, 44%, 140; gluten feed, 23%, 115; dried brewers grains, 22%, 95; dry skim milk for cows, 150; dry skim milk for calves, 250; skim milk, 25.

If corn is worth \$20 a ton for feeding dairy cattle, wheat is worth the same figure, ground barley is worth 95% as much, oats are worth 85% as much, soybean oil meal is worth 140% as much, and so on.

When the concentrates can be purchased below their indicated value in relation to the price of wheat and corn they are bargains for use in making feeds, according to the difference between price and indicated related value.

50 Per Cent Oats in Grain Mix Fattens Cattle

Oats can be used as half the grain ration for fattening cattle. A longer feeding period is necessary to get oat-fed cattle as fat, but cost of gains is lowered, says Paul Gerlaugh, of the Ohio Experiment Station.

At the Madison County Experiment Farm one lot of 1700-pound steers was fed shelled corn, 2 pounds of linseed meal, silage, and hay. A second lot was fed a mixture of equal parts shelled corn and ground oats, slightly less than a pound of linseed meal, silage, and hay. Oats contain more protein than corn and for this reason the lot of steers fed the oats was given less linseed meal. The saving in cost of linseed meal was doubtless a factor in economy of the oat ration.

At the end of a 5-month feeding period, the corn-fed cattle had gained 12 pounds more per steer than the lot receiving the mixture of corn and ground oats. Six days longer in the feed lot would have made total gain as great for the oat-fed cattle. There was more gain on pigs following corn-fed cattle.

Valuing the corn and oats at the same price per pound, returns were about equal. If a cattleman has oats available he can feed it satisfactorily as half of the grain ration.

Medium grinding of oats is preferable, if grinding costs are reasonable.

Ground Grain Efficient

Rolled wheat and oats have been compared with ground wheat and oats for fattening two-year-old steers in dry lot. H. P. Rusk and R. R. Snapp, Beef Cattle Husbandry, have been in charge. Results show that the expense of feed-rolling equipment for beef cattle feeding is not warranted, inasmuch as ground feeds are superior to rolled feeds.

Two lots of ten two-year-old steers each were fed for 90 days in dry lot. One lot was on one-half ground wheat and one-half ground oats, and the other on one-half rolled wheat and one-half rolled oats. Cottonseed meal was fed to each lot of cattle at the rate of 1 pound for each 7 pounds of grain consumed. Approximately 5 pounds of clover hay a head daily was fed to both lots. Grinding was better than rolling as a method of preparing grains. The rolled feed was much bulkier than the ground feed—too bulky, in fact, for enough to be eaten by full-fed cattle to insure good gains.—Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Illinois.

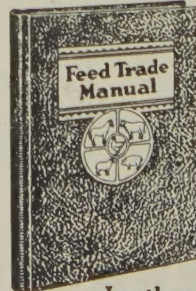
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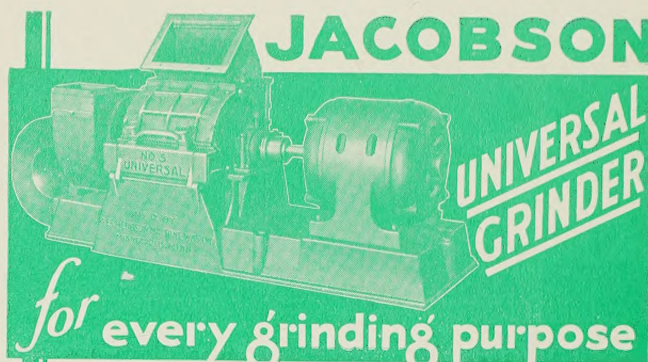
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